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REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 70 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1935 TWENTY PAGES

Gandhiji To Observe Month's Silence

Home Member's Dictum

"No Justification For Inquiry Into Karachi Firing"

Adjournment Motion Talked Out In Bombay Council

Due to the tactics adopted by the European Group in the Bombay Legislative Council, the adjournment motion on the Karachi firing incident could not be taken to division and was merely talked out.

Unanimous Condemnation

Excepting for the two European members, who spoke against the motion, all the others condemned the action of the local authorities of Karachi.

For Immediate Inquiry

The two Sind members were very vehement in their criticism of the Government, specially those officers responsible for the firing and said that an immediate independent enquiry should be instituted into the circumstances that led to the firing.

Home Member's Defence

The Home Member said that details of the incident were not available and Government could not institute an enquiry unless they were in possession of full facts. Speaking on the "meagre facts" a report of which had been received, the Home Member felt that the authorities seemed to have taken all the necessary precaution and the military had behaved in a disciplined manner.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

At 4 p.m. on Friday Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi) moved that the Bombay Legislative Council be adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance—the firing on a crowd of Muslims at Karachi on March 19. He said that the death roll had gone upto forty, while referring to the deplorable incident that took place at 12-30 p.m. near the Idga, Jackewadi at Karachi. He asked for an immediate independent and impartial enquiry to be instituted by the Government in order to elicit facts about the incident. The firing without previous warning had created panic in the minds of the public all over the country.

The speaker characterised the action of the officers responsible as tactless and said that they had spurned the offers of the leaders of the community to give an undertaking to see that no trouble occurred. He accused the local authorities of the failure to take proper precautionary measures beforehand and allowing the people to go to the graveyard where the body of Abdul Quayum was to have been buried.

Continuing Mr. Gazdar said that allegations had been made by the local officers in refusing to permit a procession being taken, that there would be Hindu-Muslim riots and the Muslim would commit arson if the procession was allowed. The speaker informed the House that there was never any Hindu-Muslim trouble in Karachi and the two communities had always cordial relations with each other. He referred to the procession of Nathuram's body that was taken out immediately after his death and said that if there was any sign of trouble, it would have occurred then. But nothing untoward happened. That in itself showed the hollowness of official contention and allegations. Mr. Gazdar thanked the Hindus of Karachi for the help that they were rendering to the injured after the tragedy. The speaker felt that there was not the slightest danger of Hindu-Muslim trouble if the procession had been taken out. The firing on men and children, according to the speaker showed want of sagacity and tact on the part of the officers responsible.

CENSORSHIP OF NEWS

He was not seeking to justify the action of Abdul Quayum in his murder of Nathuram by moving the motion. What the mover wanted was that an impartial enquiry should be instituted. He said that it had not been possible to get correct information of what happened at Karachi as the District Magistrate had prevented telegrams and letters concerning the firing from getting out of Karachi. Newspapers also were not allowed to publish the detailed versions and censorship had come into play. If some people from Karachi had not come and given the exact and correct information of what happened, it would have been difficult for the member to know what had exactly happened at Karachi on March 19.

The police on March 19, failed in performing their duty and preserving order, Abdul Quayum was executed at 5 a.m. and was taken to the burial ground immediately. The relatives were asked to come to the burial ground. The news that Quayum had been executed spread like wild-fire and people went to the District Prison and were told that the body had been taken to the burial ground. The District Jail was four miles off When people began to collect there the police who were at the graveyard withdrew and stationed themselves on the other side of the bridge, where two roads, one going to the Idga and the other to the city met. It was here that the processionists were stopped. By about 12 the military had been called out and posted with the police near the Idga. If, the speaker went on, the police wanted to stop the procession, they should have done it near the graveyard or on the other side of the bridge instead of allowing it to come towards the city side of the bridge.

APPOINT A COMMITTEE

When the Muslim processionists reached near the Idga, continued Mr. Gazdar, no gas or lathi was used by the police to disperse the crowd. Order for shooting was given and several people were injured. When it was suggested that Abdul Quayum should be sent to Hazara in the N.W.F. Provinces to meet his fate, Government did not take up the

(Continued on page 8.)

Amazing

ZANZIBAR PROBLEM

Pt. Nilakanta Das Tables Adjournment Motion In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 22.

It is understood that Pandit Nilakanta Das has given notice of an adjournment in the Assembly to-morrow to discuss the decision of the Colonial Secretary of State in regard to the clove industry in Zanzibar and other matters concerning Indian interests in that colony.—A.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CLAIM ON INDIAN REVENUE

Dr. Khare To Move Question In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Dr. N. B. Khare has tabled the following resolution to be moved in the Assembly:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that it should be conveyed to the Secretary of State for India that in the opinion of this House he should discontinue the practice of sitting in the British Parliament and being responsible to it and representing British, that is, non-Indian interests, and that, as long as he continues to do so, he should have no claim to draw on Indian revenue."—United Press.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PACT RATIFIED

PARIS, March 22.

The Chamber by a huge majority of 555 votes to 9 ratified the Franco-Italian Agreement reached by M. Laval during his Rome visit.—Reuter.

ITALY & LEAGUE.

GENEVA, March 22.

The Italian Government Communique to the League was couched in very conciliatory terms. It envisages possibly arbitration on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute under the treaty of 1928.—Reuter's Special.

No Interviews During Period

Plans To Cope With Heavy Arrears Of Correspondence

WARDHAGANJ, March 22.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Gandhiji has taken a rather unusual step of going into silence four four weeks, begining from to-day and ending on the morning of April 19. when he proposes to leave for Indore to open the Village Industries Exhibition and to preside over the All-India Hindi Conference.

"The silence has no other end in view save that of over-taking the heavy arrears of correspondence and revision of an important manuscript which have been awaiting disposal for months. Naturally, therefore, he will be unable to grant any interview during the period. He will certainly attend to his daily duties and will use

"Best Fighter In Country's Cause"

Mr. K. F. Nariman interviewed said:—"Sherwani was one of our best fighters in the country's cause. His death is a great loss at this juncture."

pen and paper, whenever he wants to convey anything to friends and people around him. But he will appreciate exercise of self-denial on the part of correspondents who will not write unless they cannot help it and who will be good enough to be brief. He is keeping very good health and no significance save the obvious one I have indicated need be attached to this four weeks' silence."—United Press.

"IRON DUKE" BANNED.

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 22.

Film "The Iron Duke" has been banned by Dr. Goebbels' film board on the ground that it does not do justice to the greatness of Gen. Blucher who was assigned only a minor part in the victory of Waterloo. "This does not accord with the German historical view."

The film depicts incidents in the life of the Duke of Wellington impersonated by George Arliss. It is now being presented in London cinemas.

TOWER OF STRENGTH TO CONGRESS PARTY

Assembly Adjourns As Mark Of Respect For Sherwani

He Subordinated Communal To National Interests

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Assembly met to-day and adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late T. A. K. Sherwani. The house reassembles to-morrow.

As soon as the President took the chair, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made a reference to the death of Mr. Sherwani and said that though Mr. Sherwani was not able to give of his best during this session, he had, in earlier years, rendered great service to the country both in and out of the House. Mr. Sherwani's stability of judgment made him a successful Barrister.

CHAIN BROKEN

In 1923 he joined the Assembly under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru and, to those who were trying to follow the traditions established by the distinguished Swarajist leader, Sherwani's death meant a break of the chain which linked them with those traditions. Mr. Sherwani represented the citizenship of the future Free India, inasmuch as he observed no distinction based on race or religion.

TOWER OF STRENGTH

He had been a tower of strength to the Congress Party. He was a man, big not only physically, but in mind and biggest in heart, a gentleman fashioned by nature to be an example to his fellowmen. Mr. Desai expressed profound regret at his untimely death and proposed that a message of condolence be conveyed to his aged father and mother, widow and other relations and also that the House do adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Sherwani.

HIS PART IN POLITICS

Sir N. N. Sircar, leader of the House, said though he had not had the privilege of knowing Mr. Sherwani, he knew the leading part he took in politics for the last twelve years. As it was the general desire of the House that, following the usual practice on the death of a sitting member the Assembly should adjourn, he joined in requesting the chair accordingly.

STERLING INDEPENDENCE

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Independent Party) expressed profound regret at the loss to the Congress Party and the House in the death of Mr. Sherwani who was a man of sterling independence. There was no doubt of his integrity and honesty of purpose and in his death India had lost a great citizen.

ANEY'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Aney, on behalf of the Nationalists, said, that the more he knew Mr. Sherwani the more he loved him. Mr. Sherwani was able to subordinate communal interests to national interests.

Sir Leslie Hudson on behalf of the European group associated himself with the expressions of condolence and referred to the manful spirit in which Mr. Sherwani accepted the verdict of the House at the time of the election of the president.

Mr. Ghaznavi said that Mr. Sherwani was a man of faith, hope and charity.

AS SPORTSMAN

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed referred to Mr. Sherwani's brilliant academic career and to his captaincy of the Aligarh Football Team. Mr. Sherwani deliberately chose an independent profession in preference to the Provincial Service.

HIS CHARM OF MANNER

The President said he fully shared the feelings expressed by Mr. Desai. Mr. Sherwani belonged to a distinguished Aligarh family and possessed in a remarkable degree, the characteristics associated with that family. Everyone who came in contact with Mr. Sherwani was impressed by his charm of manner and straightforward character.

PATRIOTIC SERVANT LOST

Mr. Sherwani was always ready to make sacrifices for the cause in which he believed. It was a great pity that he was not spared to serve the country in the House. The country had lost a very patriotic servant. It would be his duty to convey the feeling of sorrow to the bereaved family, the aged parents, the widow, the brother and relations and, as requested, the President adjourned the business of the House for the day.—A. P.

H. C. JUDGES UNDER FIRE

Hob-Nobbing With Bengal Executive, Alleges Basu

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

The Calcutta High Court came in for a good deal of trenchant criticism at the hands of Mr. N. K. Basu, leader of the Opposition in Bengal Council to-day when he moved a token cut in the demand under the "Administration of Justice."

HAND-AND-GLOVES WITH EXECUTIVE

Mr. Basu maintained that the deterioration in public esteem of the Calcutta High Court was due to two reasons. In olden days it was well-known that judges of the High Court were not hand-and-gloves with the Executive of the Province. But these days have now gone by. It seems now-a-days that High Court Judges took delight in hobnobbing with higher members of the Provincial Executive, Judges now seem to be in constant dread of the Provincial Executive and he did not doubt that if the Home Member was to pass verbal order to-day, it would be translated into judicial circular by the High Court to-morrow.

That, claimed Mr. Basu, was the principal reason for the progressive deteriortion of High Court in the popular esteem, but there were other reasons too.

Discussion was not finished when the Council adjourned till to-moddow.—United Press.

HOARE JUSTIFIES SECOND CHAMBERS

Delaying And Revisory Powers To Upper Houses

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. J. A. Parkinson's amendment in the House of Commons for the omission of sub-section 2, clause 57 of the India Bill was rejected by 128 votes to 25 and the Clause was adopted without a division.

Mr. T. R. Lennox Boyd moved an amendment to Clause 58 extending secrecy to the attempts likely to hamper or paralyse the executive authority. He said the object was to ensure secrecy for the information relating to the projected campaign of Civil Disobedience or strikes.

Sir S. Hoare, opposing, said that the amendment would greatly extend the scope of the clause which was intended to deal with the crimes of violence.

The amendment was rejected without division.

SECRECY TO INCLUDE CROWN SERVANTS.

Sir Donald Somervell moved the drafting of an amendment which was agreed to, providing for the secrecy of information not only from the police but from any person in the service of the Crown.

Clause 58 as amended was agreed to.

Clause 59 was adopted.

Mr. Annesley Somerville moved an amendment to clause 60 providing for the second chamber in every province.

HOARE JUSTIFIES SECOND CHAMBERS.

Sir S. Hoare reminded the House that the Government's proposals had a large body of support in India. In the greater number of cases legislatures had passed resolutions in favour of Second Chambers while in others the affected Government ascertained what they believed to be the general feeling. Sir. S. Hoare emphasised that the Provincial Upper House will have delaying and revisory powers rather than the power of a veto. He said "much wider authority is being

(Continued on page 8.)

Villagers To Be Evicted From Houses?

ALLEGED ORDER TO SIDDAPUR OFFICERS

DHARWAR, Mar. 22.

Mr. R. R. Diwekar, the Congress leader of Karnatak has issued the following statement:—

"On the 8th of February an order had been issued to the village officers of Siddapur (N. Canara), to the effect that they should forthwith take steps to evict the occupants of houses which were forfeited during the civil disobedience movement for the non-payment of taxes. The Collector, who is a new-comer to the place, does not seem to have paused even for a moment to think as the utterly destitute condition to which such occupants would be reduced when stranded in the streets. Their lands have been already taken away. They are either with the Government or they have been sold by auction.

20 MONTHS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF C. D.

The peculiar conditions of Canara at least should have made the Collector think for a moment. The Siddapur taluka is full of forests. The villages there consist often of a few houses, sometimes only of one or two houses. If the inmates are evicted suddenly where should they take shelter? Where should the women and children be lodged? And this when the no-tax campaign had ceased 20 months and when the Congress had withdrawn the whole C.D. movement a year ago! In Ankola Taluka also the same order seems to have been issued, cases of families having been evicted have been reported.

"As to the authenticity of such an order there is no doubt as I have personally seen a copy with one of the M.L.C's."—United Press.

INDO-BURMA WIRES BREAK DOWN

20 Hours Stoppage Of Communications

RANGOON, March 22.

There was complete stoppage of telegraphic communication for nearly 20 hours between Rangoon and India as a result of the breakdown of telegraph lines owing to severe storm in Calcutta.

The interruption occurred at 7 p.m. yesterday and continued until 3 p.m. to-day when only one line between Rangoon and Calcutta had been repaired.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

BELGIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, March 22.

The political crisis continues.

Sir Louis Franck, Minister of State declined to form Government on the ground that his present duty lies at the National Bank of which he is the Governor. In accordance with the King's request, Theunis, the retiring Premier is consulting other parties with a view to working out an agreement on the economic programme which will correspond with the present necessities.

Official circles reiterate that Belgium will not go off gold unless it is forced to do so.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an undergraduate teacher for the Middle School and a trained lady teacher for the Primary School. Only experienced undergraduates and trained lady teachers need apply to Box No. 3912, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a person, who can prepare most efficacious emplastrum for Pneumonia and Congestion. Write to Box No. 3907, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.E. (Civil) or a G.D. Arch. Apply stating age, previous experience and minimum pay required with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 3913, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an intelligent young man with liberal education, personality, organising capacity and aptitude for business for a post of Office Assistant in East Africa. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Salary Rs. 300-50-500. Apply, Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (3916).

Wanted Influential Gentlemen (Important Centres) able to sell Shares, salary Rs. 150-300 prospects. Submit references. Manager, Post Box 859 G.P.O. Bombay. (3911).

Wanted—Gujarati speaking M. A., M.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.T.S.T.C., male or female teachers; trained teachers able to conduct classes on Montessori methods in primary department; teachers for drawing, painting, handicraft, physical culture and scouting; a clerk conversant with English and Gujarati methods of bookkeeping, accountancy and typing. Only those trained and experienced should apply. Pay according to qualifications and previous experience with benefits of provident fund. Apply before 8th April stating terms to the Principal, Shrimati Gokalbai High School, Vile Parle. (3859).

Wanted—Actors, Actresses and others for film concern. See personally with photo between 2 to 4 p.m. Narnarain Company, Gateway Hotel, opposite Regal Cinema. (3906).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3900).

Wanted a trained Midwife, Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, caste, age and previous experience. S. T. Pandya, Ag. Chief Officer, Broach Borough Municipality. (9821).

Wanted Energetic Branch Secretary, Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Headquarter Bombay on lucrative terms. Guarantee essential. Apply immediately Manager, Saraswat Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi. (3901).

Wanted immediately a Shorthand Typist for a Solicitors' firm. Only those having previous experience in the line need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply **Box No. 9818, "Bombay Chronicle."**

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Energetic Unemployed Youths, pay 30 to sell Beauty Box. No security, catalogue Free. National Trading, Jorabagan, Calcutta. (3763).

12. TO BE LET

To Let—Bungalow near Santa Cruz Station, with all accommodation, ground floor and first floor, compound, well, etc. Reasonable rent. Ask M|s M. M. Ebrahimji & Co., 147, Nagdevi Street. (3904).

To Let at Khar, 12th Road, near Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, a fine bungalow with electric lights, garden, outhouse, garage and soakage tank. Rent moderate. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Esplanade Road. Phone 22777. (3910).

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (3917).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

Local Self-Government Service— Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service, conducted under joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (9810)

M.D. (Homoeo), M.D. (Bio.), Postal Courses. Apply: Principal, Madras Homoeopathic College. (Registered), Conjeeveram. (3853).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Remember Senior Cambridge Institute for Ajmer Intermediate, Cambridge Senior and Punjab Matriculation. Every day counts in one's career. Join to-day Senior Cambridge Institute, opp. Amin Nursery, near Congress House. (9173).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Rs. 1,000,000 will be advanced on personal security, hundis, inheritance rights, mortgages, estates, factories, jewellery, motors, stored goods. Call C. Shroff & Co., 166, Hornby Road. (3909).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications will be now considered for appointment of Agents to sell Carrons Teas throughout India on commission and salary basis. Apply stating previous experience. Carrons (India), Ltd. Post Box No. 142, Madras. (3893).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Reconditioned Machinery, equal to new—For immediate delivery ex Bombay Stock: 3-Blade Cropping Machine, 40" on blades. 2-Bowl Mangle 60" face. 5-Bowl Calender, 41-1|2" face. Silk Dye Beck, 60" wide. Dyeing and Padding Machines, combined 60" and 80" wide. Ball Bearing throughout. Cloth Plaiting Machines, 72" and 52". 6-Cylinder Vertical Drying Machines, 60". 9-Cylinder Horizontal Drying Machines, 51". 3-Bar Cloth Expanders, 40"—48", 52"—60". Brass and Cotton Bowls. Pot Eyes. Steam Traps. Sewing Machines. Boiler Feed Pumps. Electric Motors 1, 3, 5, H.P., A.C. Engines and Boilers, etc. Spinning and Weaving, Winding, Warping, Reeling and all kinds of Textile Plants supplied. Apply to Thomas Parkinson, M.Inst. B.E., A.M.I. Mech E. Consulting Engineer, 75, Apollo Street, Bombay. (9828).

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Excellent Drafting and Translating of Business Letters, Circulars Price-lists, speeches, Documents Registration of Limited Concerns undertaken at moderate rates. Apply Box No. 3914, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED LUMP SUM TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Building at Plot No. 590, Dadar Matunga Estate for the Trustees, Sheth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapole Nivas. Plans and particulars can be had from the undersigned. Closing date of Tenders is 4th April, 1935. Owners do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any Tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
9822

NOTICE.

STORES MERCHANTS are hereby informed that contract for the three Mills for different items of Stores inclusive of items for which contract expires by the 31st March, 1935, will be considered by the Manager of the Calico Mills. Merchants may see the list of articles at the Mills' Office between 2 and 4 P. M. on any mill working day, and if they feel interested they would be provided with a tender form on application. Tenders must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1935.

MANAGER.
Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.
9826

THE ASIATIC GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: Bangalore.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of life Policy No. 4343 for Rs. 2,000 of Mukund Bhaskar Chitale a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with the Company within two weeks from this date.

V. RANGASAMI,
Secretary.
Bangalore, Dated 23-3-35.
9824.

NOTICE

I have been doing business in wool as Merchant and Commission Agent at Panjrapole 3rd Lane in the names of "Virchand Umersey" and "Ramdas Virchand". I was the sole proprietor of the said two firms. The business in the name of "Ramdas Virchand" is now being carried on in the name of "Vijaysingh Virchand. I am the sole proprietor of the said business carried on in the name of "Vijaysing Virchand". My son Ramdas Virchand had not and has not now any authority to pledge my credit or deal in my name or in the name of the said business. I am not responsible for any dealings made by any person in the name of the said firms except the dealings entered into with persons holding my power of attorney.

VIRCHAND OOMERSAY.
9827.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TO BE LET AT REDUCED RENTS AT MATUNGA.

Airy, Lighted, Two-room and Three-room Tenements with independent Baths and W. Cs.

Three-room Tenements—Grd. Rs. 35. 1st Rs. 38 and 2nd Rs. 40 p.m.

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Cottages—Rs. 18 to Rs. 23 p.m.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR.
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
9820.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO BAHADUR MOOSTHIALA VENKATA KRISTNIAH, a member of the Company, has given Notice that at the forthcoming Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, he will move the following Resolution:—

"That Mr. R. K. Maloor, Incorporated Accountant (London) be and is hereby appointed Auditor of the Company at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per year, in place of Messrs. S. A. Sharangadhar & Co., Incorporated Accountants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad (Dn),
17th March, 1935.
9832

Public Notices

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan) on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1935, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1934.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 25th day of March, 1935, to the 8th day of April 1935, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad (Dn),
17th March, 1935.
9831

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. TOKERSEY LUDHA has contracted to purchase from AMTUBAI, widow of Abdul Husein Amirbhoy, Mahomedally Abdul Hussein, Gulamally Abdul Hussein, Rajabally Abdul Hussein, Hyderalli Abdul Hussein, Adamally Abdul Hussein, Atikabai and Hussenabai daughters of the late Abdul Hussein Amirbhoy the last four being minors by their brother and guardian the said Mahomedally Abdul Hussein the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 100 Square Yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 292, 194, 292, New Nos. 10/13717 and 12/13717, Old Survey No. 354, New Survey Nos. 8/3488 and 14/3488 and Cadastral Survey No. 1835 (Byculla Division), together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4357 (1), Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sunder Lane (Haines Road) at Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Public Passage and beyond that by the Noorani Market, on or towards the West by another portion of the said whole plot, on or towards the North by the said Sunder Lane and on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 292, 194, 292 and New Nos. 10/13717 and 12/13717, Old Survey No. 354, New Survey No. 8/3488 and 14/3488 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/1835 (Byculla Division) together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4357 (2), Street No. 5, all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Sunder Lane (Haines Road) Byculla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Banaji Gaekwar on or towards the North by the said Sunder Lane and on or towards the South by the property of the Improvement Trust.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1935.

MINOCHEHER, MANCHERSHAH, HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9829.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1321 of 1932.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI MOTABHOY ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GULAMHUSSEIN HUSSONALLY SULLEMANJI & ANOTHER ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale dated 27th September, 1934, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, High Court, Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction in two lots at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1935, at 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

LOT NO. I.

Immovable properties comprising three pieces of land in one Lot, situate at Erskine Road near Null Bazar, admeasuring respectively about 197 square yards 29 square yards and 367 square yards, forming one plot of land with the buildings ending thereon and bearing New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/4713 and 4712 and Street Nos. 56-1-3 and 58-62 and 5/9 and Cadastral Survey No. 3526 of Bhuleshwar Division.

LOT NO. II.

Movable properties consisting of Engine, sewing, knitting and Hosiery machines and the plant and fixtures of the defendants' Hosiery Factory known as "Coronation Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory" lying and being at Curry Road Lal Baug, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application shall be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 143, Sassoon J. David Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of January 1935.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
9776.

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

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Nagato Maru	5901	20 Mar	18 Apl
*Anyo Maru	9300	30 Mar	11 April
Toyama Maru	7090	15 April	21 April
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*Tango Maru	7000	30 April	12 May

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	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Mar
Haruna Maru	10500	10 April

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	17 April
Asama Maru	17000	8 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	12600	29 April

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Our Tokio Letter.

Gandhiji's Hostess Arrives In Japan

Miss Muriel Lester's Experiment In Voluntary Poverty

(BY CHAMAN LAL, TOKYO).
Feb. 28. (By Mail).

"God has made of one blood all nations under heaven. No man can suddenly become my enemy, just because he happens to have been born on the other side of a river or boundary line, and because his government has issued an ultimatum against mine. Is it not time that we refused to fight?" is the message that Miss Muriel Lester is delivering to the people of the World, during her Round the World, Peace Mission. She arrived in Japan this week from the United States of America and was accorded a hearty reception at Yokohama. She is now in Tokyo and is attracting much public attention. She is as active and philosophic as I saw last year in Delhi.

My countrymen know her well as the hostess of Gandhiji in London, but her greatness lies in her great sacrifice and life of voluntary poverty. Let my well-to-do sisters in India read her story and ponder as to whether they can produce such self-sacrificing women among themselves, to devote their riches and their life to the service of the poor. Her's a life of a real socialist woman.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS FOR THE POOR.

For thirty-one years, Miss Muriel Lester has lived among the poor, in an industrial district of twenty square miles of unmitigated unloveliness and squalor. Thirty-three public houses or saloons are within three minutes walk of her door, so her settlement house keeps open an hour after they close their doors. One evening four fights which had started in the "pubs" were continued in Kingsley Hall. Here people are still compelled to live eight and more in a single room, where all the functions of life must be performed.

How did it come about that she and later her sister Doris, who is in charge of the near-by Children's House, found their place here, in a locality which they had thought hopeless, as they journeyed by train through it on the way to their home in Essex? Train travellers close their windows to exclude the smells occasioned, paradoxically enough, in the manufacture of perfumes and Yardley's Lavender Water.

She tells how she was drawn first to the quarter as a sort of lark, seeking a new experience. Then came the challenge to help—was it right for her to remain aloof, when girls of her own age desperately needed friendship? Not yet twenty, she decided to throw in her lot with the underprivileged. Her father, a prominent Baptist Layman, gave the funds for the first Kingsley Hall, named in memory of her twenty-seven-year old brother who died in 1914. He lived to be ninety-one years old, dying in 1927, maintained his interest to the end, and found much joy in the progress of the rapidly expanding work. He had been its largest benefactor. As he had made his money in shipbuilding and repairing in that neighbourhood, Muriel Lester felt that the locality had a right to his wealth. He had gave to work as a bricklayer's labourer at the tender age of eight, when his father had been press-ganged to fight in the Napoleonic Wars, to help support the family, at a time when there were no maintenance allowances for a starving wife and children.

EXPERIMENT IN VOLUNTARY POVERTY.

Miss Lester limits herself to an expenditure of seven dollars per month in addition to the simple food with lodging in a cell six by nine feet which is supplied to each of the ten workers in Kingsley Hall.

A newspaper, in reporting this strange manner of living, called "voluntary poverty" said that her father had invested more than 50,000 dols. in her enterprise. This is an understatement. Miss Lester was left an annuity bringing in about 2,000 dols. each year. This she declined, and a new trust deed turning it over to the poor the first of its kind in English history had to be created after causing considerable legal consternation. "Whereas the annuitant is of opinion that she has no right to accept this income where her neighbours lack necessities, holding that God's law of providing bountifully for all is more wise, sane and decent than the law of land which secures to a few people more than they need while the many have to endure less than they need," was the strange wording of the new deed.

Kingsley Hall does not receive any benefit from this annuity which is administered for the poor of Bow. They themselves are represented in the group that decides on its expenditure. To operate the settlement Miss Lester raises from friends about dols. 5,000 annually.

When she and her colleagues embarked upon this remarkable venture of voluntary poverty, the newspapers directed considerable attention to her plan. Henceforth no difficulty was experienced in getting assistance from leading artists, actors and musicians. John Galsworthy and others became interested. Prof D J Fleming of the Union Seminary refers to this way of life in his recent book, "Ventures in Simpler Living." It takes careful management to clothe oneself on five shillings weekly, with only two shillings for spending money, but it is done gladly by her group. I found that even on her trip she expected to omit luncheons twice a week and always passes up sweet desserts, that she may identify herself more completely with the beloved poor. But no one can claim that she is an ascetic. She lives life gloriously, radiantly, abundantly. She loves nature, and reserves an hour daily for prayer and meditation alone in a walk. I have never met anyone who so enjoyed the light filtering through our thousand-year-old sequoias in Muir Woods, or so relished the purple of San Francisco's bay as seen from the summit of Tamalpais, or the sunsets over the Golden Gate from the Skyline Boulevard of our Berkeley hills.

A NEW TECHNIQUE OF PRAYER.

Her delightful booklet, "Ways of Praying" (reprinted in America by the Cokesbury press) tells how she found in prayers a cure for nerves. After a breakdown she worked out a technique of relaxation and communion. The masseuse who came to her girlhood home once told her: "The trouble with you, Miss, is that you enjoy everything too much." Since then she has learnt the secret of power, but has not lost her enjoyment—nor her laughter, gay as a college girl's.

Miss Lester's practical suggestions on praying are fresh and inspiring. One university psychologist told me that they seemed sound from his standpoint. Her God is so real! "Think of him as shining beauty, radiant joy, creative power, all-pervading love, perfect understanding, purity and serenity," she says.

Miss Lester conducts the Sunday evening service in her settlement, and it must be a service that is different. She advises her people never to sing a line of a hymn if they do not really mean it. For many months of the war, until they were ready for it, they would not sing the lines of the verse.

Sufficient in thine arm alone,
and our defence is sure.

In Isaac Watt's great hymn. "Our God, our help in ages past," they had brought themselves to practise forgiveness and reconciliation. Silence is given a place in her order of worship. She feels that worship in American churches is apt to be too programmed, with little opportunity left for God to speak to the waiting heart.

When Parliament needed to be told of the suffering of German children from the blockade, and ecclesiastical dignitaries and prominent editors refused to give aid, her women, who knew what hunger meant, organized, themselves into a "a living newspaper," and holding up placards paraded to the House of Commons, even though such a procession was illegal within a mile limit when Parliament was in session. For years the children of Bow brought gifts for enemy children week after week to save life—food, soap, scraps of cotton, spare clothes and money. It takes courage for a slum woman to rise in her seat and utter a protest at the Royal Air Force display in Hendon, with thousands of people in attendance, but her mothers find strength to do do so each year.

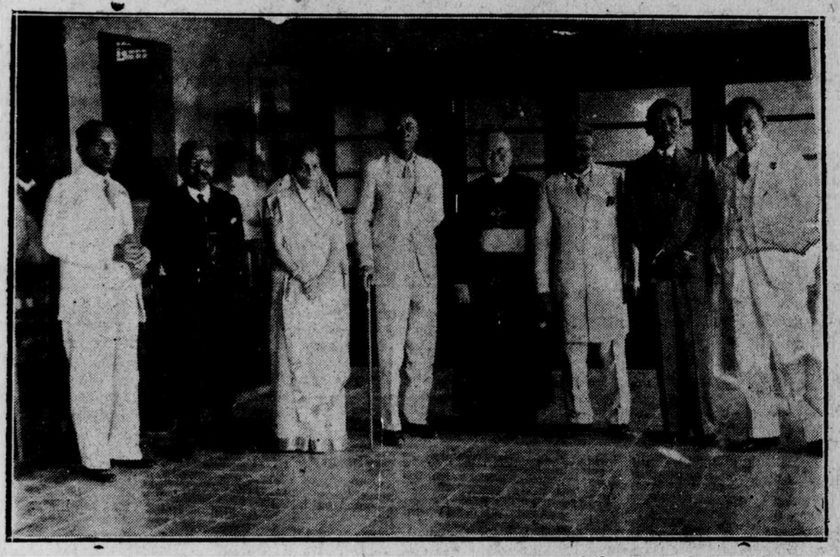
A REALIST IN RECONCILIATION

Miss Lester is no sentimentalist without a system of economics, but is a realist. In almost every address she quotes the old saying which she claims was current Christian teaching in the church a thousand years ago: "If you possess superfluities while your brethren lack necessities, you are possessing the goods of others and are therefore stealing." The message which she carried around the world states: "The only rational basis for the distribution of goods is need. And the only way to get goods distributed on this basis, is for all of us to stop seeking privileges for ourselves and to use all our resources for the common end of satisfying need.

"Why should people starve in a world of plenty, God has stored the earth and the sea with His bounty, for the use of man and not for the piling up of dividends. To destoy rubber trees, to burn grain, to use wool for road surfaces, to throw fish back into the sea in order to keep up prices, is to work against God, Women can sometimes ask uncomfortable questions, and here is one who refuses, to be bluffed by the economists or politicians.

One of the founders of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, she put her tenets into practise during the war. Her group never faltered in proclaiming their doctrine of non-violence even when twenty-three children were killed or injured in a near-by school in an air raid, "Our building was bombed by a Zeppelin from abroad and threatened by the patriots at home. Anonymous letters, police raids, threats of vitriol throwing, social boycott, virtual excommunication and organized hooliganism enlivened our days," she says, "but we refused at Kingsley Hall to pronounce a moratorium on the Sermon on the Mount for the duration of the war."

Guests at the party held on the terrace of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society's new building in Hornby Road, which was opened on Thursday.



Sir Chunilal V. Mehta (centre) performed the opening ceremony of the New Building of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society on Thursday.

Muslim Education Must Be Revolutionised

Dr. Ziauddin's Plea For Study Of Technical Subjects At Agra Conference

AGRA, March 19.

"We are on the eve of a revolution in education with which the Government, the people and parents are all dissatisfied." said Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed presiding at the 45th annual sitting of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held here to-day.

PLAN OF EDUCATION

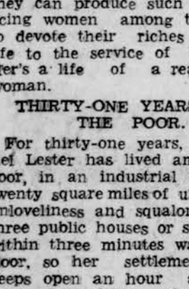
Continuing Dr. Ziauddin discussed the question of an educational plan and the period of instruction in schools of different grades. He said: "It is a sporting question to ask and to answer whether the scheme of Intermediate Colleges has or has not proved a success in United Provinces. The Government have already admitted its failure by sanctioning the re-transfer of Intermediate classes to the University at Aligarh. In his opinion, education upto the degree stage should be divided into the following four grades: (1) Primary Education, (2) Middle Stage, (3) High School Stage and (4) College Stage.

Dr. Ziauddin said, "The Governments of all the provinces have now admitted the need of free and compulsory education, but they have shifted the responsibility to bankrupt bodies such as the District and Municipal Boards. These local bodies have neither got funds nor can they levy any taxes without seriously paralysing trade and industry, as the Central and Local Governments have between themselves, squeezed out the last penny which the people could pay." Few years ago, Dr. Ziauddin had advocated that the Government of India should set apart two crores of rupees every year for primary education.

As regards the secondary education Dr. Ziauddin advocated that the State should take the entire responsibility, as in every country the State is responsible for secondary education, and maintains sufficient number of High Schools at suitable centres. If this policy is adopted by the Government, a number of social and political problems specially in Bengal will be solved. In any case, he said, the people of India have to pay for the maintenance of these schools. They are now maintaining them by indirect taxation raised from them in the form of subscriptions and donations.

CENTRE OF MUSLIM CULTURE

As regards higher education Dr. Ziauddin said "Its problem among the Mussalmans, is intimately connected with the problems of Aligarh Muslim University. This University should continue to be a centre of Muslim culture and learning; and it should provide teaching and research, in Islamic subjects for which no provision could possibly exist in any other institution. Muslim colleges in other provinces look upon Aligarh for guidance in this direction. The Aligarh University should also provide teaching in such subjects which qualify students to earn their living; and for this purpose, study of technical subjects leading to B.Sc. degree in Engineering and special coaching for various competitive examinations cannot be ignored".—United Press.



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IN THE STUDIOS ---- ON THE SCREEN

Miss Sardar Akhtar in Saroj's "Misar-Ka-Khazana" running for the second week at the Globe Talkies.

VARIETY AND PICTURES AT THE CAPITOL

There is a double attraction at the Capitol this week. Together with Mary Stevens M. D. starring Kay Francis, there will be the Olympic Duet, Dorothy and Duegoff, the world famous Russian Ballet Adagio (Athletic) Dancers. You have, perhaps, seen them before in the films "Rio Rita," "Great Gabbo" and "Clock Shop." A feature of their performance is their "Leap of Death" said to be one of the most thrilling stunts ever performed on a theatre stage.

Mary Stevens, M.D., is that famous medical picture which aroused such a storm of controversy in America. No one who has watched the development of the delectable Kay from featured player to one of the most popular stars on the screen, will be disappointed in "Mary Stevens, M.D."—or surprised that she has made such a success of it. She is the typical professional woman from the tips of her small toes to the close-fitting bob of her shapely head. She comprises in her personality that rare mixture of professional efficiency and capability with the softness, sympathy and attractiveness of a real woman in just the right degree to make this one of the most moving and worthwhile things she has done. The picture is made richer by two very outstanding personalities, instead of one. Lyle Talbot, who has shown such promise in the past, has been elevated to the position of leading man opposite Miss Francis, and does it with a sincerity and ability, that mark him as one of the newest Hollywood actors who can be watched for sure development. The story, while telling much of the "inside" of the life of the average M.D. —from clinic to office to operating room—tells also much of what is less known about this benefactor of mankind—what he (or she) does with that remnant of time that is left to themselves in which to carry on the business of living, loving and dying, as other people do. It has, besides, the virtue of a terrific wallop in its great emotional climax, when mother and doctor meet in the same person and doctor loses. Nothing finer than this great scene of Miss Francis at the bed-side of her stricken child has ever been done in talking pictures.

"NEELA" AT MAJESTIC

The Majestic Cinema will screen from to-day Veena Pictures' maiden musical Marathi talkie "Neela" produced by the famous Musician Prof. Deodhar and directed by Baburao Khandekar.

The story centres around the exploits of the old minister's son Anil, who under the instructions of his father guards the Heir to the throne of Motidweep—Princes Neela from the wicked plans of the Ruling King, Shabal, Neela's uncle who is a puppet in the hands of the pirate fiend Kalbhandra, the enemy of the subjects of Motidweep. Shabal means to marry Neela to one Jaya whom he can twist to his wishes. On the "Swayamvar" Day, Neela declares that she shall marry him, he who will kill Kalbhandra the pirate within 30 days from that date. Fighting out hundreds of odds, Anil succeeds in killing Kalbhandra and wins the hand of the Princess Royal.

Mrs. Rekha Kanekar who plays the role of the Princess Neela, though a new-comer to the audible screen gives high hopes about her glorious future. Mrs. Mangala Ranade playing the cousin-sister of Neela gives very nice music which is sure to please the fans. Janardan Abhyankar Surve and Patkar in the supporting cast are to the mark.

Prof. B. R. Deodhar is responsible for the Musical side of this picture which is simply charming. Baburao Khandekar has weilded the megaphone successfully. The recording and the photography are clear.

It is expected that the Bombay public will find best entertainment in this picture which is the only Marathi picture that is screened at the Majestic during the last so many months.

The Russian Ballet dancers, Dorothy and Dugoff who will appear in acrobatic turns at the Capitol, in conjunction with pictures.

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Fourth And Now Positively The Last Week

So tremendous an ovation was given to the superb talkie "the Count of Monte Cristo" during every day of the last three weeks that the management of the Wellington had no other resource left but to screen this picture again from to-day for the fourth but now positively the last week. The picture is so highly praised that it is a certainty that hundreds will want to see the "Count of Monte Cristo" again and again!

Harry M. Goetz and Edward Small have given the ageless romance a million dollar production and the sensational young English "find", Robert Donat, brought to America to play the title role, more than justifies the faith shown in him, who was selected afetr practically every male star in Hollywood had been considered. Young extremely handsome, charming and a splendid actor, Donat has everything necessary to make him and keep him the new favourite among male film stars.

The thrilling story of Edmond Dantes, the young Frenchman, torn from his sweetheart's arms by his enemies and unjustly imprisoned and left to rot in the grim Chateau d'If, is made to order for Donat and Elissa Landi is ideally cast as the girl, Mercedes. How, when Dantes has lost hope of ever seeing daylight again, the sage, old Abbe Faria who occupies the new cell, tells him of a secret treasure buried on the island of Island of Monte Cristo, and educates him so that when he finally escapes he may face the world a superman, how Dantes escapes, following the good Abbe's death, locates the treasure, and returns, a fabulously wealthy man, to visit a slow and sweet revenge on each of the three enemies responsible for his misery is perhaps too well-known to require retelling here.

STUDIO NEWS

Ajanta Cinetone and Mr. Bhavanani have always been on their alert to introduce new and novel features of entertainment in their productions. Last year, they filmed the well-known classical dances of Ragini Devi and Gopinath, as also of the Russian dancer Madame Kira. This year they secured the exclusive rights to film the various dances of the Russian Ballet (which had worked with Madame Pavlova), which visited Bombay this month. In a gorgeous Ajanta darbar setting, the whole ballet performed the various dances and Ajanta's sound and picture recording units have snapped thousands of feet of these most entertaining pieces. They will be seen in Ajanta's coming picture "Navjivan" which is being directed by Mr. Bhavnani.

"Sherdil Aurat" which was provisionally titled "Azadikedivane" (directed by Mr. A. P. Kapur) will be censored within a week, and "Navjivan" will also be ready by the end of this month.

"THE FORBIDDEN TERRITORY"

The film showing this week at the Excelsior is a thrilling action drama of adventures in the Soviet abounding in swift-moving development, and dealing with the rescue of a young Englishman from the clutches of a bureaucratic Commissar.

There is a fast interplay of popular incident, breath-taking authentic exteriors, and a chase by sleigh.

It is an outstanding attraction for any type of audience.

Set against such varied backgrounds as those provided by the Soviet landscape, a cabaret scene with a balalaika accompaniment and a Siberian prison, this wholly interesting picture offers a feast of entertainment for all classes.

The story is briefly as follows: Sir Charles Farringdon, an aeroplane manufacturer, proceeds to Russia with his younger son. Michael, in search of his elder son, Rex, who is believed to be a prisoner of the Soviet. They are closely watched by the spies of Alexei Leshkin, chief of police but with the aid of Valeria a singer, who is in love with Michael, they reach and rescue Rex. In evading their pursuers they trespass upon forbidden territory, ground which holds military secrets, and are forced to make a spectacular escape in a stolen aeroplane. They are brought down, however, and are sentenced to be executed, but Jack Straw's ingenuity saves them, and they all reach safety, little the worse for their adventures.

Gregory Ratoff, pre-eminent among character actors, contributes a brilliant performance as a bureaucratic and oftimes cunning Soviet official. Among a cast each of whom bids fair to usurp his predominance, his characterisation stands out as one of the film's strongest features.

Eighty minutes of sheer entertainment have been packed into this film.

Scene from Sagar's "Vengeance Is Mine" running 4th week at Imperial Cinema.

"MISAR-KA-KHAZANA"

2nd Glorious Week At Globe Talkies

It was a gate-crashing scene, when a crowd of cine-goers dashed against the gates of Globe Talkies, last week to see Saroj movietone's sensational talkie. "Misar-ka-Khazana" an all-star-cast super production. It is the story of a mysterious treasure-hunt, the main feature of which becomes the map of the mysterious treasure. All the sensational, adventures are performed by two rival parties in quest of the treasure—who come in terrible clash with each other. It is full of suspense, tense situation, pathos and laughter. It starrs Master Ganpat Bakre who plays the role of a dare-devil robber, just a Robinhood—supported by galaxy of stars—i.e., Master Nissar, Zebunnisa, Sardar Akhtar, Dulari (H. M. V.), Janibabu, Sadikali Shah, Bulabhai, Prabhashankar etc.

"BOMBAY MAIL" AND "JAYMAN'S RASJIVAN"

3rd Week At Roxy Talkies

All those who are interested in Gujarati literature, now-a-days discuss the marvellous portrayal of the two-reeled social satire "Jayaman's Rasjiwan" in Gujarati—written by the celebrated Gujarati author Sjt. Zaverchand Meghani. It is a satire that exposes the so-called "modernity" in Gujarati society, produced by Prakash Pictures, now running 3rd week at the Roxy Talkies. Cinegoers also flock to see Prakash Picture's sensational thriller "Bombay Mail" starring Miss Prema, Master Jayant, Miss Nanikumari, Umakant, Lallubhai etc. In Gujarati two reeled "Jayman's Rasjiwan", we see brilliant performances by the well-known society lady Smt. Mrinalinee, Desai and Umakant. Every cinegoer should not fail to see "Bombay Mail" and the Gujarati Social satire.

Gohar in Ranjit's "Barrister's Wife" running at West End.

A scene from the "Forbidden Territory" which is shown at the Excelsior from to-day.

Mrs. Kanekar, playing the role of "Neela" in Veena Pictures' Marathi talkie of same name now being shown at Majestic Cinema.

"Mary Stevens, M.D." with Kay Francis which will be shown at the Capitol from to-day.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BAN

Lorry Drivers And Owners Excited Over New Tax Proposals

Considerable excitement prevailed at a crowded meeting of the lorry drivers and owners at Wadi Bunder which was held to protest against the Deputy Commissioner's ban, on hearing the news of the passage of the first reading of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday.

The drivers and owners refused to go away long after the president declared the meeting dissolved.

Their demand was that the strike should be continued.

But the Propaganda Committee of the Lorry Owners' Association had deferred decision on the point till next Sunday, pending passage or otherwise of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill in the Council.

The meeting passed resolution emphatically condemning the Police Commissioner's ban on the proposed procession and characterising the attitude as "unjustified and uncalled for, interference with the elementary right of the citizens to ventilate their real grievances".

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presided over the meeting which consisted of more than 2,000 people.

The gathering dispersed after Mr. V. B. Karnik explained the Committee's decision.

HUTLESS HARIJANS AT TALE

Appeal To Help Victims Of Fire

K. G. Chandorkar, President, Rohidas Dnanodaya Samaj, Noble House, Poibaodi, Bombay, 12, writes:—

25 huts of the Harijans of Tale, Taluka Mangaon, District Kolaba, accidentally caught fire on the 14th January 1935. As the huts were burnt to ashes, the grain-stores, agricultural implements, clothes, etc., of the poor Harijans were also burnt.

These 25 families had to face cold during the past two months by lying under the sky, day and night.

The Fire Relief Committee has been formed at Tale and it has been trying to redress the inconveniences of the Harijan families. The Rohidas Dnanodaya Samaj of Bombay sent out appeals to various charitable institutions and philanthropic public, in and out of Bombay. The Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sewak Sangha has sanctioned Rs. 150/ for the relief work.

I hereby appeal to the generous-hearted public and institutions to help the Harijans in distress with their might. The residential quarters for them should be built up before the rainy season begins. Help in cash, grain or clothes may be sent to the President of the Tale Fire Relief Committee or to me."

BILL-COLLECTOR'S LAPSE

Lenient Punishment Coupled With Warning

Rustom Burjorji Madodwalla, a bill collector of Messrs. the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, was sentenced on Friday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade Police Court, to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, six week's further imprisonment, on a charge of misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 2,359 belonging to the firm.

The accused was arrested on February, 28, following a complaint from the Manager of the company that a sum of Rs. 2,359, said to have been collected from clients of the Company, between January 16 and February 15, 1935, had been misappropriated.

The amount was made good by the relatives of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and expressed regret for his conduct.

The accused's counsel, Mr. V. P. Saraff, urging for a lenient sentence said that the accused was young and had thrown himself at the mercy of the Court. The money had also been made good.

While convicting the accused, the magistrate observed that business in big companies would not go on, if confidence placed on subordinate staff especially bill-collectors were misused. Since the company were not pressing the charge, he felt that a simple sentence would meet the ends of justice.

The Magistrate also warned the accused to go straight in the future.

BENEFICIAL PIECE OF REFORM

Need For More Propaganda To Popularise Civil Marriages Act

The importance of propaganda and instruction to young men and women on the benefits of the Special Marriages Act of 1923 was stressed by the various speakers at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Friday evening.

The meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of the Special Marriages Act of 1923, Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange presided.

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, in his speech, drew pointed attention to the necessity for acquainting young men and women with the provisions of the Act which gave them great freedom in the selection of mates for themselves. Mr. Vakil quoted statistics to show the increasing number of people availing themselves of the Act.

"With education spreading", Mr. Vakil concluded, "whether you like it or not, boys and girls are going to choose wives and husbands of their own accord."

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi observed that, from the point of view of women the Act was a beneficial piece of Social reform, because in her life time, her husband could not marry again. Moreover, the married woman was entitled to the inheritance of her husband's property.

Other speakers included Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye and Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar.

T. U. C. SECRETARY ARRESTED

BARISAL, Mar. 22.

Mr. Shibnath Banerjee, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress was arrested yesterday under section 117 I.P.C. while addressing a meeting of employees of the local Steamer Companies.

Mr. Banerjee was bailed out late last night.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falguna Vad 3, 1891
Muslim: Jilhej 17, 1353
Parsi: Meher 18, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
High Tide: 1-26; 14-00
Low Tide: 7-26; 19-37

Davar's College prize distribution by Hon. Sir Homi M. Mehta, C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Final day of Spring Meeting.

MUSIC PROGRAMME.

The following programme of instrumental music has been arranged and will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Star Solo—by Miss Champu Sabnis.
Flute—by Mr. R. N. Shirali.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (A Variety Programme.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. The Brunswick Hour. Light Songs and Dance Music, By Leading American Artistes and Orchestra. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 4-30 p.m. Indian Children's Hour. Naique Mama. (Stories in Marathi.) 5-0 p.m. European Children's Hour. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent 6-30 p.m. Talk "The Causes of War." By Sir Josiah Stamp. 6-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-0 p.m. Pianoforte Lecture Recital Series. By L. A. Lickforld, M.A., mus. bach. F.R.C.O. No. 2. 7-30 p.m. The "Request" Hour. A Programme compiled from Listeners' Requests. 8-30 p.m. Interval. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. A South Indian Programme. SB. Light Music. 10-0 p.m. Mrs. Lalita Venkatram with her Veena.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

VARIETY and PICTURES !

THE WORLD-TOURING RUSSIAN BALLET

ADAGIO (ATHLETIC) DANCERS

THE OLYMPIC DUET

DOROTHY & DUEGOFF

IN DARING ACROBATIC TURNS

including the sensational "LEAP OF DEATH"

IN CONJUNCTION WITH FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME:

She was a woman doctor who KNEW EVERYTHING. She thought the laws of science were mightier than the laws of love . . . She surrendered with a laugh—BUT THE PRICE SHE PAID WAS THE PRICE THAT EVERY WOMAN PAYS!

USUAL POPULAR PRICES

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Forbidden Territory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Babes in Toyland" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—Variety and Picture "Mary Stevens, M. D." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"College Phythm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Missar-ka-Khajana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Neela" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Leader, Philip Whiteway. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown, Ruth George (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. Donald Thorne, at the Organ of the Granade, Tooting. 9 p.m. The Walford Hyden Magyar Orchestra. Vera Siddons (Soprano). 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. A Recital by Elva Bell (Maori Folk Songs) and Felix Swinstead (Pianoforte). 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m., Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Steamer Clan Stuart left Suez on the Evening of Wednesday March 20.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Havana Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd instant.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Under the auspices of the above Academy, Miss Menatea of Belgaum will give a concert to-day (Saturday) at Laxmi Baug near Bhatwadi at 10 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

Wolf Cubs' handicraft exhibition and Red Flower will take place to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. at Chunilal Mehta Hut, Esplanade Maidan.

NEW ERA SCHOOL

The New Era School holds its Scout Rally and Annual Games and Sports, to-day (Saturday), at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, close to the School, at 4-30 p.m. sharp.

PORT TRUST

In connection with the retirement of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, M. Inst. T., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Officers and Staff will present him with a farewell address to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Ballard Pier Station Hall.

OPENING CEREMONY AT BASSEIN

The Opening Ceremony of the Shet Jagmohandas Pranjivandas Shah Municipal Maternity Ward attached to the Sir D. M. Petit Municipal Dispensary, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) Khan Bahadur Shaik Yakub, Vazir Mahomad, Collector of Thana will preside.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert by Master Shivram son of Prof. Ramkrishna Boa Vaze will be given to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Forbes Gujrathi Sabha Hall (Girgaum Back Road) under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle, Bombay.

THE HINDI PRACHAR SABHA BOMBAY

The inaugural meeting of the Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Class will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Indian Women's Unity Club Hall, Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

Sjt. Premchand Editor "The Hans", Benares, will speak on Literature and Life

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday), at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall when Sir Homi M. Mehta, will preside. The programme of events will include the Principal's Annual Report and Presidential Address. There will be the usual items of the College Orchestra as well as of vocal music, comic skit and distribution of prizes.

For 4 Days only at THE REGAL To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Victor Herbert's magic melodies, Laurel and Hardy for laughs . . . what grander combination to bring music and comedy to their greatest heights!

E. WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

Woman Witness Denies Having Impersonated Absentee Voter

In a crowded hall, in the Small Causes Court, while a lawyer who is a knight and a former member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay adduced evidence on behalf of the petitioner, the Chief Judge, Mr. A. A. Chitre, heard the petition disputing the election of Mr. S. K. Pupala to the Municipal Corporation, on Friday.

One notable change in Counsel for the petitioner Narayan Babaji Jakkal, was the presence of Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, who led three more witnesses two of them women, to the box, on behalf of the petitioner.

The present petition arose out of the Municipal elections held on January 22 last, when Mr. S. K. Pupala, respondent No. 1 contested the elections, and was returned to the Municipal Corporation. The petitioner disputed the election, on the ground of alleged impersonation of absentee voters.

WHY SHE WENT TO BOOTH

When the hearing was resumed on Friday, the evidence of Mrs. Tarabai V. Tulla was recorded. Witness stated that she was not a voter, that she could read and write in English and Marathi. Witness denied having impersonated another absentee voter. She went to the polling booth to attend on Mr. Pupala her relative who was ill on the day of the election. Witness knew one Mankubai Chinapa Pupala who was related to her. On the day of election Mankubai was out of Bombay.

At this stage, the counterfoil of a ballot-paper was produced. The counterfoil contained the Mankubai. Witness was asked to write the name of Mankubai on a piece of paper which was filed as exhibit. The specimen handwriting of witness was also taken. Mrs. Santabai Sambhaji Pupala was the next witness examined. A specimen of her writing too was filed as an exhibit.

Balaram Balaya Darpili deposing next said that he was a voter from the E Ward. On the day of the elections he went to the polling booth. Witness did not ask for voting paper, Narayan Babaji Jakkal took witness inside where the municipal clerks were seated The thumb impression of witness was taken by Jakkal. The municipal clerks did not enquire for his name.

Hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan with Mr. J. Samson appeared for the petitioner. Mr. A. S. Davar with Mr. S. B. Awar and Mr. Narasinha Acharya appeared for Mr. Pupala, while Mr. Clubwalla watched the proceedings on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th March 1935.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,85,54,60
Reserve Coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	76,92,73
Gold bullion in India	41,55,23
Silver bullion in India	13,47,62
Securities (purchase price) in India	35,64,86
Securities (purchase price) in England	17,94,16

Cash Balances Of Government Of India

(In thousands of rupees).

	Balance on.
In District Treasuries	30th Nov. 1934 1,89,11; 31st Dec. 1934 1,88,99; 31st Jan. 1935 2,13,41; 28th Feb. 1935 1,66,23.
With the Imperial Bank of India	30th Nov. 1934 7,10,11; 31st Dec. 1934 6,57,24; 31st Jan. 1935 6,53,00 28th Feb. 1935 7,32,51.
Total	30th Nov. 1934 8,99,22; 31st Dec. 1934 8,46,23; 31st Jan. 1935 8,66,42; 28th Feb. 1935 8,98,74.

PIR SAHEB OF MANGROL AT VIRAMGAM.

A Viramgaon correspondent writes:—"His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the religious Gadi, of Mangrol, Gujarat, arrived at Viramgam on 18th inst. and was given a rousing reception at the station. He was carried in procession to the Dargah of Lal Pir in the town, where the next day he performed the opening ceremony of a fair, and presided over the ceremonial functions connected with it. The fair was attended by people of all castes and creeds and lasted for three days."

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The Fourteenth Anniversay of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Street, when all the past and present teachers and students of the Society's Schools, members of the Society and sympathisers are cordially invited to be present. Mrs. Vatsalabai Vithalrao Ghate B.A., B.T. will address on the life and work of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya.

EXCESSIVE ARMS IN FRONTIER

Cunningham Explains Why Govt. Refuse To Reduce License Fees

PESHAWAR, March 22.

The Council passed to-day the demands for 'Excise' and 'Stamps' the token cuts moved in this connection being defeated.

There was a lively debate on Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan's token cut with a view to urging the desirability of reducing the enhanced license fee on arms. The mover voiced the grievances of the disarmed population, who had to protect themselves and their property in villages from the raids of tribal people, police stations being situated far away. He recalled the representations made to the Government, when the fees were enhanced after the reforms, that the proximity of the Province to the frontier necessitated the possession of arms by the people. The withdrawal of arms had resulted in the Charsada Sub-division becoming the playground of outlaws.

GOVT.'S DUTY OF DEFENCE

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, Deputy President, asserted that it was Government's duty to defend the people against raids from tribal territory. The special conditions on the Frontier justified the reduction in arms fees. Raids had been the order of the day in the past despite the best service rendered by the Khassadras and the Police. He asked if the Home Member could give an assurance that such conditions would not repeat themselves.

ANXIETY TO REDUCE ARMS

The Finance Member Mr. Cunningham, explaining the reasons for enhancing the fees said that the Government found arms in the Province excessive. Over 7,000 weapons were held by the people without license. The measures taken by the Government were successful in so far as many surrendered their arms thinking that it was not worth while paying the fees. He paid tribute to the Deputy President and others for their bravery in repelling the attacks from the tribal territory in the past and assured them that their representations would be considered, but he was not prepared to give any definite promise as the matter was complicated. The Local Government did not have the final say in the matter.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

New Members Of Working Committee

CALICUT, March 21.

A special meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Town Hall with Mr M P Narayana Menon. President of the Committee, in the chair to consider the decision of the Working Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to resign in a body since they opined that they did not enjoy the confidence of the members of he Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

After a heated discussion a motion declaring that, as in the opinion of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee the resolution of the Working Committee to resign in a body was not valid, the meeting only accepted the resignations of Messrs. M P Narayana Menon, President, P Kumaran Namboodripad and V Sankaranarayana Menon, was passed.

The President then announced that the Joint Secretary Mr C K Govindan Nair had also tendered his resignation of his membership of the Working Committee, and vacated his seat.

Mr U Gopala Menon was then proposed to the chair. The meeting after accepting the resignation of Mr C K Govindan Nair, elected Messrs P K Kunhisankara Menon, E M Sankaran Namboodiripad, P Krishna Pillai, K Kelappan and K Gopalan as members of the Working Committee.—United Press.

MATERNITY HOME FOR THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 21.

Lady Brabourne performed this afternoon the opening ceremony of the new building of the Bai Soonabai P Hakimji Maternity Home and Infant Welfare Centre at Gholvad (Thana District) on the B B & C I Railway.

Lady Brabourne, in declaring the Home open, said:—"As president of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; I have watched with great interest the progress it has made in so short a time. I am glad to see that the number of cases treated has considerably increased since Lady Sykes paid you a visit two years ago. I see that your institution has the threefold object of maternity work, infant welfare and instruction in the new methods of midwifery."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

How A. P. Covered Karachi Firing

The "Associated Press" has reason to congratulate itself on the promptness with which it was able to send news of the Karachi tragedy to its subscribers.

Unconfirmed reports were received by the "Associated Press" in Bombay of the Karachi firing and were issued at 5-50 p.m. on the Tuesday, the day of the firing took place.

Messages direct from Karachi, stating that (1) 20 were killed and several injured and that (2) 19 were killed, 60 injured were issued at 6-10 p.m. Two more Karachi messages totalling about 130 words giving details of firing were issued at 7 p.m. The first A.P. flash message was despatched from Karachi at 2-5 p.m. and received in Bombay at 6-10 p.m.

As a contrast it is noteworthy that the first "Free Press" message from Karachi was despatched from Karachi as late as 7-35 p.m. and was received in Bombay at 4-10 a.m. on Wednesday.

The "Chronicle" had received through the A.P. Bombay office over 150 words about the firing and the latest casualties "half an hour before the first" F. P. message was handed in at the 'Karachi' Telegraph Office.

Well-Known Woman Flutist In Bombay

Miss T. R. Papa (Navaneetham), the well-known flutist from South India, is giving her last performance in Bombay on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, accompanied by Mr. Subramania Pillai (Violin) and Mr. Krishnamurthi Pillai (Mridangam). Miss Papa is one of the few women pioneers who achieved a reputation with this difficult instrument, and in the course of a few years, she has elbowed out many established artistes and has come to the front rank. Over and above the delicate airs she is able to produce out of the flute, she exhibits remarkable scholarship in the rendering of ragas and kirtans. There is originality in her method, and some of the famous songs of the old masters come out of the flute with a charm and melody, peculiarly her own. She took the audience by surprise in her first performance in Bombay. In the second performance, there was so much gate-crashing that many had to go disappointed. It is understood that the performance on the coming Sunday is being arranged by public request.

22 ARRESTS IN GAMBLING RAID

In a gambling raid carried out by the Kalachowki Police on Thursday on a room in the Kassamali Jairaj Chawl, Chinchpokli Road, Gajanan Laxman and 22 others were arrested.

They were bailed out at the Mazagaon Court on Friday till March 27.

SIX MORE ARRESTS.

In another raid carried out by the Nagpada Police on the Cold Castle Restaurant at Clare Road, Tom A. D'Souza and five others were arrested.

They were bailed out till March 28 at the Mazagaon Court on Friday.

HEALTH EXHIBITION

The Opening Ceremony of a Health Exhibition (including Foodstuffs and Vitamins) is to be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) in the compound of the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road under the Presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW: At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A STORY OF DARING ADVENTURE in SOVIET RUSSIA

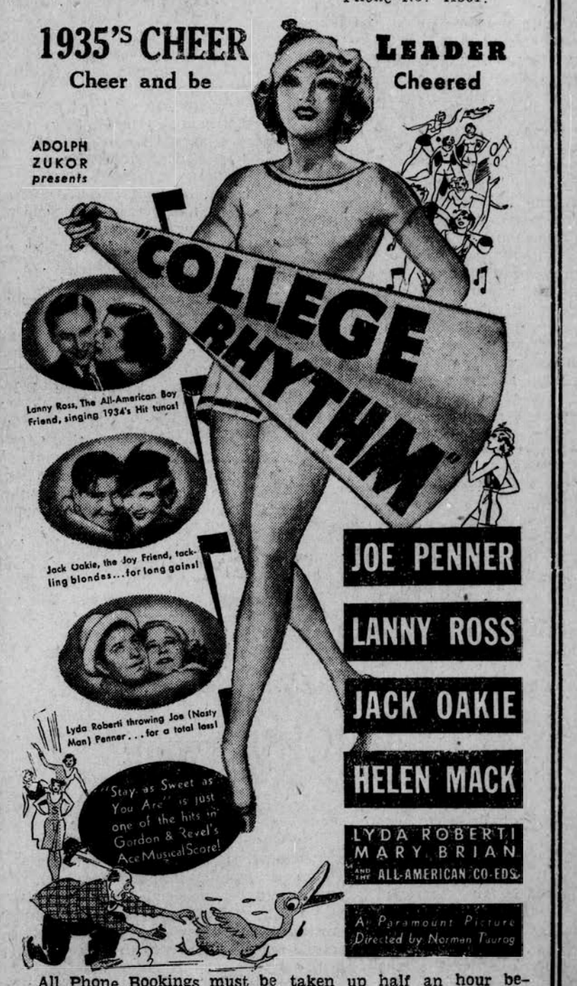
"THE FORBIDDEN TERRITORY"

with

GREGORY RATOFF
BINNIE BARNES

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
Phone No. 41561.


1935'S CHEER LEADER
Cheer and be Cheered
ADOLPH ZUKOR presents
COLLEGE RHYTHM
Lanny Ross, The All-American Boy Friend, singing 1934's Hit tunes!
Jack Oakie, the Joy Friend, tackling blondes...for long gains!
Lyda Roberti throwing Joe (Nasty Man) Penner...for a total loss!
"Stay as Sweet as You Are" is just one of the hits in Gordon & Revel's Ace Musical Score!
JOE PENNER
LANNY ROSS
JACK OAKIE
HELEN MACK
LYDA ROBERTI
MARY BRIAN
AND THE ALL-AMERICAN CO-EDS
A Paramount Picture
Directed by Norman Taurog

All Phone Bookings must be taken up half an hour before each show.

Telephone No. 22087, Telegram "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 223. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1935

AN INQUIRY IS ESSENTIAL

It is a pity that the adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Karachi tragedy was talked out. But those that have eyes to see must have realised that the House insists on an independent inquiry into the tragedy. The Legislative Assembly, too, has asked for such an inquiry and so have the public in various parts of the country. In these circumstances it is the clearest duty of Government to respond to public opinion promptly. To shirk that responsibility would naturally rouse suspicions, apart from being grossly unjust. It should be noted, however, that a mere departmental inquiry will not at all meet the ends of justice. It must be composed, of men who command the country's confidence.

The Home Member's arguments for opposing an inquiry are utterly unconvincing. So far as the conduct of the military is concerned, he assumes that it was unexceptionable and contends that no 'prima facie case' has been made out for any inquiry into this matter. Now—apart from the question whether the firing was avoidable or not—when a large number of responsible persons, Hindu as well as Muslim, believe that it was excessive and when force is lent to this view by the unusually large number of casualties, these very facts constitute a 'prima facie' case for an inquiry. It is a dangerous doctrine that the Home Member lays down that, if the conduct of the military is to be the subject of public inquiries every now and then, they would be embarrassed in the performance of their duties. Does he seriously suggest that the military, of all bodies, should be practically above inquiry? This view, held by many officials in this country, has in the past, led to much mischief. And for that very reason searching inquiries are necessary to prevent such mischief and to imbue public servants with a due sense of responsibility. As regards an inquiry into the conduct of the local civil authorities, the information already available is enough to show that there has been considerable bungling. In any case a very strong 'prima facie' case has been made out for an inquiry into their conduct. The Home Member himself seems to think that departmental inquiries will follow almost as a matter of course. But past experience has shown that such inquiries will not meet the ends of justice. An independent, impartial and comprehensive inquiry is essential, and we still hope Government will not flout public opinion in this matter.

Receding Federation

The defeat of Lord Hartington's adjournment motion with regard to the subject of the Princes and Federation shows that Government are determined to hustle the Bill through at all cost and are strong enough to get any Bill they like passed by Parliament. The motion was to the effect that on account of "the profoundly altered situation" resulting from the publication of the White Paper containing the Princes' objections to the Bill, no useful purpose would be served by further discussing the Bill in its present form. It was easy enough for the machine-like majority of the Government in the Commons to throw out the motion summarily. But it has not been quite so easy to adjust any of the major differences with the Princes as disclosed by their recent decisions. Sir Samuel Hoare light-heartedly said in the course of the debate on the motion that there were only about thirty points of difference really relevant, that these were due only to misunderstanding, or difficulties in drafting, but that all these were quite adjustable. It is surprising indeed that after months and years of close negotiations there should still be so many points of difference which, unlike the innumerable points of difference with the people of India, have got to be adjusted substantially before the proposed Federation comes into existence. It is still more amazing that, while what is regarded as the very foundation of the Bill is extremely shaky, Government should proceed with the entire superstructure down to the minutest detail. The procedure is intelligible only on the ground that the Government are dealing with a people other than their own, to whom they are not responsible.

Sir Samuel Hoare is still blinking at the most serious difficulty with regard to the Princes when he argues that the question of Paramountcy, on which the Princes are naturally very keen, is irrelevant in the discussion of the Bill. He is fully aware of the Princes' claim that "there must be a satisfactory settlement of the claims of paramountcy precedent to their accession." This claim itself—whether it is wise or not is a different question—makes the discussion of paramountcy quite relevant in the consideration of a Bill of which Federation is made an integral part. Apart from the question of Federation, it is highly desirable that the claims of Paramountcy are clearly defined.

It is ridiculous to dismiss the question of paramountcy as being outside the scope of the India Bill. If there is any meaning in the proposal to transfer any responsibility to the Central Legislature, it means that paramountcy must vest in that Legislature after the transfer. How far this will affect the Princes will depend upon the new arrangements to be made with the federating Princes surrendering their sovereignty to the Federal Government. If so, the question of paramountcy is entirely relevant in completing the general plan of Federation. Sir Samuel Hoare himself admits that "in any case, through the Federation, the States exchange the control of paramountcy for a due share of the constitutional control over a wide field of subjects". In other words, it is open to the Princes to accept the transfer of paramountcy to the Federal Government on condition of their acquiring a due share in that Government. It is necessary, therefore, not only for the Princes but for the country as a whole to clarify the division of paramountcy between the Crown and the Federal Government. It is obviously in the interest of India to vest the paramountcy rights in the Federal Government. It should be equally obvious to the Princes to support this claim, if only because they will have their due share in that Government. The proposed Federal scheme, however, is unfair both to the Princes and the people of India. And it is well that the scheme bids fair to break down at any moment.

T. A. K. Sherwani

For more than two days he fought death when, every moment, Doctors expected him to pass away at the next. That fact is a pathetic reminder of Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani's great characteristic in life. He was a fighter and a grimly determined fighter. But he also possessed the geniality of the true sportsman. However trying and bitter the circumstances and atmosphere of controversy and struggle, he rarely lost his temper and never his sense of humour. That is why he was popular even among those who were implacable foes. As a patriot and nationalist Tasadduq Ahmad Khan was one of those whose names will adorn the pages of India's recent history. He was a Mussalman, none more sincere and earnest, but he understood the real obligations of Mussalmans in India—he never failed nationalism. He was what is usually known as a Swarajist but he understood the real obligations of Swarajism—he never failed the Congress or his country. He was consistent, he did not wear his convictions lightly and he stood on principles, immovable as a rock. It is this man, determined and resolute, but the bonny and smiling fighter, whose loss India mourns to-day. It is a national tragedy. For Tasadduq Ahmad Khan, the Muslim patriot, is not easy to replace.

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

Tribute To Vithalbhai Patel

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 9 (By Air Mail.)

A well-attended meeting of Indians was held at the Essex Hall, Strand, London, W.C. 2 on Thursday night. The occasion was to pay tribute to the memory of the late Vithalbhai Patel and to send a suitable message to the Patel Memorial Committee at Geneva in connection with the unveiling of a Memorial tablet at the Sanatorium at Gland, in Switzerland where the great Indian patriot died.

Mr. J. M. Parekh, the veteran septuagenarian Indian resident in London, who was a great personal friend of the late Vithalbhai since the days when they were studying together in England, recalled the days he passed with the late Mr. Patel as members of the then existing London Indian Society. He remarked that Mr. Patel was vigorous and energetic till the last days of his life. "He was fearless. He was sincere. He was a great patriot, a great Indian, a great man," concluded Mr. Parekh.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the principal speaker, said that while he was on his way to Europe with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the latter suggested the putting of a memorial tablet for Mr. Patel at the sanatorium at Gland. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Bose then formed a provisional Memorial Committee which now consisted of representative Indians from Italy, Germany, France, Austria and Switzerland. Mr. Mehta then suggested to the meeting that three representatives should be elected that evening to co-operate with the Memorial Committee. Accordingly, Mr. D. S. Erulker, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in England, Dr D N Dutt, who was Mr Patel's physician in London, and Mr Shapurjee Saklatvala were elected on the Committee.

Greatest Ambassador of Congress.

Mr Mehta informed the meeting that Mr Bose had communicated with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., Dr M A Ansari and Mr Vallabhbhai Patel to request the Indian public to send suitable messages on the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial tablet at Gland. In the course of his appreciation of the work of the late Mr Patel, Mr Mehta recalled many happy incidents with the late President of the Assembly—his activities as Speaker and his work in the Bombay Legislative Council of pre-Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms days. There were loud and prolonged cheers when Mr. Mehta reminded the audience of the incident in the Legislative Assembly when Mr. Patel took the then Commander-in-Chief to task for his absence during the Army Budget debate. There was laughter when Mr Mehta narrated yet another incident from the life of the first Indian President of the Assembly, Mr Patel had recommended the oldest 'chaprasi' from New Delhi for Khan Sahibship of His Majesty the King, and had invited him to a special dinner party at the Speaker's residence. Amidst cries of shame Mr Mehta declared that he firmly believed that imprisonment in India shortened the life of the great Indian leader. "Patel was not an ordinary politician. He was not an ordinary platform oratory. He had the courage of his conviction, and that is why young India hailed him as their leader. He was the greatest ambassador of the Congress in Europe," declared Mr Mehta.

Saklatvala's Tribute.

Mr Shapurjee Saklatvala was then called upon to speak Mr Saklatvala read for the approval of the meeting a message putting on record the appreciation of the whole Indian nation of the services rendered to Indian nationalism by Mr Patel. He sought the permission of the meeting to request the president of the meeting to convey that message to the Patel Memorial Committee at Geneva. After reading the message Mr Saklatvala said that he always appreciated one thing that dominated Mr Patel's life. That was Mr Patel's firm belief in the utility of foreign propaganda on behalf of India and her freedom movement. "In politics we stood far apart, almost poles asunder," continued Mr Saklatvala, "we openly criticised each other, but we always stood on the same platform to create a united front movement in this country for India's complete independence." Mr Saklatvala wished the same thing would happen in India to-

(Continued on page 10).

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL!

To Provide Medical Facilities In The Dirty And Disease-Ridden Localities Would Be A Worthier Method Of Celebrating The King's Jubilee Than To Waste Money On Illuminations

By K. F. NARIMAN. II.

I have shown in my last article how disgracefully dirty are various quarters in the City, where the poor live. Lack of funds has been the common excuse for not maintaining even a tolerable standard of sanitation in those localities.

And now some of our City fathers, coolly and unconcernedly, come with a a recommendation to smoke and fuse away nearly thirty thousand rupees for the sentimental satisfaction of having displayed their loyalty to the King-Emperor by indulging in extravagance, when with that amount a permanent medical-aid in one of the neglected and infested distant areas would serve as a perpetual and permanent source of comfort and relief, say to the nearly 20,000 down-trodden and depressed inhabitants of Dharavi. It is an unkind irony, a most cruel civic joke, that the same agenda-paper of the Corporation contained both the items, the proposal to fritter away such a large sum for a day's unproductive and meaningless childish gaiety, viz., illuminations on some municipal buildings, and a petition from the unfortunate inhabitants of Dharavi praying to the City fathers at least for some suitable arrangements for medical aid, even if other bare necessities and amenities could not be supplied

Inexcusable

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

"It is, however, incontestable that every rupee which is given to the fund will play its part in adding to the comfort, health and happiness of India's people"

Of course illumination will result in some direct benefit to some contractors and indirect profits to others, but is this the method of adding to the comfort, health and happiness of India's people'? When thousands in the city are starving, under the unbearable pest of unemployment, when infant mortality, partly for want of proper maternity arrangements, is still the highest perhaps in the world, when homeless and emaciated citizens are found dying or dead, like gutter-rats along the road-side, for want of hospital accommodation, when little children and their aspiring parents, have to suppress their desire for primary education, as sufficient schools cannot be provided, in the midst of such dark and distressing civic tragedies, when monetary aid to most deserving institutions is denied, to indulge in a callous civic levity, to wit, illumination of some stray buildings here and there, is to be guilty of unpardonable and inexcusable crime against humanity, which neither God nor ratepayers will forgive or forget. The only prosperous fraternity for the present, who could well afford to indulge in such extravagant pleasures, are the over-paid high officials; servants of the Crown, drawing fat salaries and a dozen superfluous allowances, can very well afford to be both charitable and loyal. Regardless of the unanimous protests from all quarters their 'cuts' have been restored at a time when the retrenchment axe in all other spheres still plays havoc. Why do they not avail themselves of this opportunity and donate a fairly large percentage of their overflowing salaries, to the Jubilee Fund? During the last War, some officers were refunding part of their salaries towards War funds. Are the gay Jubilee functions from their point of view, less deserving than the disastrous and destructive belligerent cause?

Govt. Servants' Duty

Let these heads of departments and officials both Government and Municipal, raise subscriptions out of their salaries, for illuminations of their respective offices. It is intended to enhance the dignity and prestige of their departments.

Let the members of Government give a start to 'electrify' the Secretariat and I am sure the sporting Municipal Commissioner will follow their good example and 'enlighten' the dark Municipality. Let not public funds and rate-payers' hard-earned money be frittered away on such trifles at a time of such acute financial stringency. Insolvency and gaiety cannot go together; a bankrupt must restrain his childish urge for empty shows and rather conserve his limited resources for bare necessities only. Political discontent also accounts for the general mass apathy. Display of gorgeous loyalty is an expensive luxury reserved for the few upper-ten who are not touched by either political or economic distress. Relief of suffering humanity must be a higher sentiment, a nobler and diviner duty, particularly to those who profess to be 'trustees' or style themselves as 'City fathers'.

Frankly Speaking

CRAIK SHIRKS AGAIN

Sir Henry Craik has at last condescended to give the names of the Provinces—Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab—where the Hindustan Seva Dal is still banned. But the names of the Provinces are not so material as the details of the Government case against the Seva Dal, details about which the public know nothing and have no means of discovering except a full statement by Government. The Home Member took refuge behind the usual generalisation, namely, that "the organisation in these provinces was of a revolutionary character and its activities have included incitement to violence." This will not do. Sir Henry Craik should be made to come out into the open, meet the straightforward challenge of Doctor Hardikar and Mrs. Kamaladevi and submit specific details to be tested at least in the Assembly of the "activities" of the Seva Dal on which the Government base their case that the Seva Dal was "of a revolutionary character" and it incited to violence.

CONGRESS M.L.A.s' DUTY

The Government now owe it to themselves and to their prestige to do so. Their continued hesitation to prove their case in the face of open denial by responsible heads of the Seva Dal, now authoritatively supported by the Congress President, merely emphasise the innocence of the Seva Dal. Furthermore, no self-respecting administration should fail to note the dignified snub with which Rajendra Babu concludes his statement: "The Government is welcome to keep it and other organisations affiliated to or forming a part of the Congress under ban as long as it wishes—but it is no use putting forward false excuses. We all know it is only the case of giving the dog a bad name and then hanging it." Sir Henry Craik must justify his generalisations, But whether or not he does it, Congress M.L.A.s must do their duty, which is to compel justice being done to the Seva Dal.

NAIVE BUT VERY OBVIOUS

Mr. Aney's move to secure the resignation of Mr. Sri Prakash and get Pandit Malaviya in the Assembly may be clever, but it is fair neither to Mr. Sri Prakash nor to Malaviyaji himself. The significance cannot be ignored—it is so obvious—of the time chosen for recalling the reported willingness of Mr. Sri Prakash to make way for Malaviyaji. Mr. Aney takes notice of it on the eve of Malaviyaji's departure to England on a regrettable mission, secures Malaviya's consent, which had not been forthcoming for so long, to stand for the Assembly and very naively invites Mr. Sri Prakash to do the needful "in such a way that Pandit Malaviya might file his nomination paper before his departure for England!" Does it not occur to Mr. Aney that he is inviting Congress to lend its moral support to an agitation—a futile agitation and that too in England—against what Congress has refused to be concerned in? Does it also not occur to him that he is inviting Congress to compromise its attitude towards the main problem?

FUTILE APPEAL.

Progressive countries are fast ratifying, or are making earnest efforts to ratify, the Draft Convention of International Labour Conference providing for Unemployment Insurance and various other forms of relief to the unemployed. But in India the Government seem determined not to ratify the convention and a resolution to this effect was moved by Mr. Mitchell in the Council of State on Thursday and was duly carried by the House. Mr. P. N. Sapru moved an amendment urging Government, on grounds of sheer humanity, that some modest beginning be made in the desired direction so that it might lead to the ratification of the Convention at an early date. The appeal was made to the wrong party and at a wrong place. The amendment was not accepted by Government and was thrown out by the House. Would that Labour could get a fair measure of justice without having to fight hard for every bit of relief.

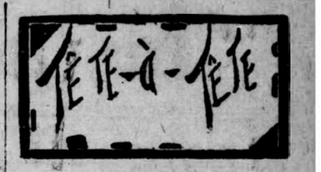
NO JUSTIFICATION.

There was no justification for the ban that was put upon the lorry-owners' procession by the Deputy Commissioner. The motor tax, which is being considered by the local Legislative Council, has naturally caused consternation among them and they were fully entitled to adopt all constitutional means to bring home to the members of the Council the injustice of the proposed tax. As they point out, for some days past they have been ventilating their grievances by all legitimate means by holding meetings and carrying on Press propaganda and no breach of peace has taken place as yet and they add: "We are at a loss to know what should drive the Police Commissioner to place a ban on our procession and assembly." The surprise will be shared by all right-thinking persons who cherish an elementary right of citizenship which has been unjustly encroached upon by the Deputy Police Commissioner.

-PRESS VIEWS-

The Best Remedy

The example of Japan is also before us. Innumerable articles imported from Japan, which flood the Indian market on account of their cheapness, are the product of manual labour for which every man, woman and child is trained. Leisure hours are turned by them to useful account by employing themselves in some productive activity. They turn their homes into factories on a small scale and they find a ready market for their finished products. Education of the hand is a distinguishing feature of Japanese education and side by side with huge industrial concerns there are cottage industries and small scale industries on every side. India also requires to be organized on similar lines if the problem of unemployment is to be attacked in right earnest. It was estimated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta two years ago that about 8½ million people were unemployed in Bengal. Similar conditions prevail in other Provinces in India also. The best way to reduce unemployment to manageable proportions is to exploit the natural resources of India by engaging people in small scale industries.—"Sind Observer."



Apropos of the Karachi tragedy the Home Member of Bombay, Mr. R. D. Bell, of course, declares "There appears to be an assumption that in questions of this kind, especially when casualties were heavy an inquiry may be considered as a matter of course".

We wish they could be. But, as Mr. Bell knows, better than all of us, India unfortunately is unlike the rest of the world "in questions of this kind" as also of many other kinds.

* * * *

The unappeaseable has declared that the India Bill is "as dead as mutton" and the Die-Hards assembled in the Albert Hall have agreed with him.

So far as India is concerned she will be only too pleased at the consummation announced by Mr. Churchill. Indeed nothing will better please her than if the mutton were grabbed whole and entire and for good by the Tory Die-Hards.

We hope none of them is a vegetarian.

* * * *

IBN SA'UD OUTRAGE INQUIRY.
—Bori Bunder Headline.

We think an apology is due to the innocent King of Hedjaz.

* * * *

When, during the debate on the Karachi firing, Mr. Jinnah demanded an independent commission of inquiry "in the name of humanity, in the name of civilised Government and in the name of justice", Mr. A. K Fazlul Haq chipped in with the comment that they were all absent.

Now such interruptions cannot be too strongly deprecated. And Mr. Fazlul Haq was demonstrably incorrect too. Far from being absent all the three, civilised Government, justice and humanity were present in the persons, respectively of Sir Henry Craik, Sir N. N. Sircar and Sir—— Sir —— Sir Who?

Now who represents "humanity"?

Anyway Mr. Fazlul Haq was quite wrong.

* * * *

Incidentally, let us congratulate Mr. Jinnah. We didn't know that he could scale dramatic heights of emotional eloquence.

* * * *

From the Assembly Proceedings:—

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Why has no Indian been appointed Home Member of the Government of India?

Sir H. Craik: "The membership of the Government of India is not decided by the Government of India."

This is successfully obscuring a damaging fact by urging another equally damaging fact.

* * * *

By the way, it is a pity Sir Henry was not in his humorous mood otherwise he would have replied that it was because he could not have been the Home Member then.

That would have been, as it really is, a great joke.

* * * *

The Anti-Communal Award Deputation has had to postpone its departure, because, says the A. P. I., it has not been possible to arrange passage by the steamer sailing on March 26.

We suggest to Bhai Parmanand that the shipping company concerned is very clearly in league with the Muslims.

* * * *

SIMON'S VISIT TO BERLIN EXPLORATORY
—Headline.

We hope his exploration will check the impending explosion.

* * * *

According to the "Free Press" Delhi correspondent's version of the Government statement on the ban on Communist Organisations:

"Action taken by the Government of India and local Governments, it is hoped, will tend to hamper the work of Communist agitators, prevent the spread of revolutionary Communist ideas among the uneducated working classes and uneducated cultivators, and by so doing prevent the growth of bonafide labour organisations working for the good of the workers."

To be sure it will, "by so doing". But we don't know whether to congratulate the correspondent or the Printer's Devil.

* * * *

Editor: "I have read your article and find it very original".

Author: "I am glad to think my ideas are new".

Editor: "Oh, not your ideas—your spelling".

"Trade Would Flourish If India Had Good Govt."

India Bill "As Dead As Mutton"

A London Meeting Condemns It

"Princes Finally Refuse Anything To Do With Federal Scheme"

LONDON, March 21.

Twenty-two members of the House of Commons on the platform, Lord Ampthill presiding, crowded the Albert Hall meeting.

Lord Lloyd, moving a resolution, said the India Bill was going against the Congress, against the people, and against the Princes. If India had good government and justice, then trade would flourish, because the masses and people loved England. and only wanted her to stay. He referred to the Soviet danger as far greater than Government had ever told them.

RESISTING FORCE

Mr. Winston Churchill, seconding, claimed that the India Defence League exposed many deformities of the Bill both in Britain and India, and supplied the resisting force which, otherwise, had been wholly lacking.

Conservative supporters, hitherto, were soothed by the Princes' offer. Now they knew that the Princes absolutely and finally refused anything to do with the present Federation scheme, though every effort had been made to veil this fact.

WHOLE STRUCTURE BROKEN DOWN

The whole structure, said Mr. Churchill, on which Government relied for the Indian home rule had broken down. He opined that the bill was as dead as mutton.

The resolution was overwhelmingly carried.

—Reuter.

Germany's Great War Preparedness?

France Prepares To Combat German Menace

Contingents Will Occupy Principal Strategic Points On Frontier

PARIS, March 21.

The German Army would shortly number 70,000 comprising 36 divisions of 20,000, War Minister General Maurin told the Army Commission in the Chamber today. He added that 70 per cent. of the German factories were manufacturing war material and in three months could have 1,500 new aeroplanes.

According to a member of the Commission, General Maurin stated that contingents would be brought up to occupy the principal strategic points of the frontier defence scheme. The contingents would be drawn partly from the garrisons of the interior, and partly from other frontiers where a watch is less necessary owing to the international situation and agreements with neighbouring powers.—Reuter

ITALY WILL CALL UP MORE CLASSES

ROME, March 21.

Italy which already had over 400,000 men under arms might soon call up even more classes, hinted General Baistrocchi, the Under Secretary for War, speaking in the Chamber on the War Budget. He stated that though the Government had decided to reduce the term of military service which at present was eighteen months, the European situation would preclude this being effected for some time.—Reuter.

SIMON'S VISIT TO BERLIN EXPLORATORY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 21.

The French and Italian notes to Germany, and the French appeal to the League are practically uncommented upon in London where, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, there is a disposition to say nothing at present which will in any way prejudice the prospects of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin.

It is emphasised that the visit is purely exploratory, with the object of ascertaining the future attitude of Germany towards security and cognate problems, including her attitude towards the League.

The question, of ithe German navy is not expected to be discussed in Berlin as the Ministers will be fully occupied dealing with points raised in the Anglo-French communique.

MR. EDEN TO VISIT PRAGUE

LONDON, March 21.

Mr. A. Eden has accepted the Czechoslovak invitation to visit Prague where he will arrive on April 4 on the conclusion of his tour in Berlin, Moscow and Warsaw.—Reuter.

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"HINDU MINORITY TERRIFIED"

Why Force Communal Franchise In Sind, Asks Col. Wedgwood

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 22.

The communal strife at Karachi is disturbing the introduction to establishment a home rule in Sind, says Colonel Josiah Wedgwood in a letter to the "Times". The Hindu minority is terrified, he says, at the prospect of separation from Bombay and subjection to the Moslem.

Why force communal franchise where the minority does not want it? Surely in view of the warning at Karachi, Britain might allow the minorities who prefer it to vote, on the general electorate, and with an advantage to leave Sind under the more civilised rule of Bombay.

CAMPBELL PACKS UP

Decides Not To Attempt Further Attack On Speed Record

DAYTONA BEACH, March 21.

Bitterly disappointed over failing to reach a speed of 300 miles, Sir Malcolm Campbell finished his 1935 trials after inspecting the beach to-day. He decided not to run and ordered the Blue Bird to be packed in the afternoon. Sir Malcolm Campbell leaves on Sunday. He has not decided on his plans for next year.

GENERAL SMUTS AS VICEROY

Will His Appointment Be Popular?

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The following letter appears in the "Spectator":—

Sir,—Some time ago I read in a Home paper the plea of a distinguished journalist that General Smuts should be made Viceroy of India. Now I see in your issue of February 1st, a letter from Mr. Glorney Bolton (who has been in India and should know better) the same proposal.

We have seen such psychological blunders in regard to India, for example, the appointment of the Simon Commission without an Indian member, and the recent omission in the J.S.C. Report and the Bill of the phrase "Dominion Status", that it is even possible that this extraordinary proposal might be taken seriously by a Prime Minister or General Smuts or both, and that we might wake up one morning to read of his appointment.

So it is perhaps worth while to point out what in India is obvious, and that is that no South African, either British or Dutch, but least of all Dutch, need attempt to be Viceroy of India. The indignation would be universal. Like most people I have the greatest admiration for General Smuts, as a philosopher, a statesman, and a soldier. But there is, as the Indian Press frequently points out, too big a gap between General Smut's principles and the practices which he in common with other South Africans adopts towards Indians when in power.

The Indo-African question is a burning one. No South African Dutchman could conceivably succeed as Viceroy, however glamorous his personality or unique his qualifications.

General Smuts is sympathetic towards India, and he can render Indians great service. But his work for India begins at home in Africa. He has indeed his work cut out.—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MOORE.

Calcutta.

"AIRCRAFTMAN SHAW" LEAVES THE R.A.F.

LONDON, March 4.

Aircraftman T. E. Shaw, of the Royal Air Force, otherwise Colonel T. E. Lawrence, "of Arabia," has left the Air Force for good. Last week he cycled away from Bridlington, where he had been stationed for some time, wearing civilian clothes, and with no hat. "He has gone to a place in Dorsetshire" said one of his friends "but beyond that his plans are indefinite."

Colonel Lawrence is the author of the famous privately printed book "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom", which a few years ago was changing hands at prices in the neighbourhood of £1,000. An abridged version "Revolt in the Desert" gave a brilliant description of the author's work in Arabia during the Great War, when he incited Arab tribes to rebel against the Turks.—Reuter.

NO FOUR POWER PACT YET

French Press Takes Objection To Simon's Speech

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 22.

While the French Press comment on Sir John Simon's speech mostly strikes a sarcastic note, the Berlin newspapers generally praise the balanced nature of the debate in the House of Commons. Sir J. Simon's allusion to German equality is particularly appreciated in Berlin and the "Voelkische Beobachter" refers to the statesmanlike, tactful and wise attitude of British statesmen.

On the other hand a section of the French press takes particular exception to Sir John Simon's hope that Germany would be represented at the coming meeting of the Powers in North Italy and declares that the stage for a Four Power Pact has not yet been reached.

GERMANY HAS SLOWED DOWN HOUR OF PEACE

But France Is Determined On Rapprochement Says Laval

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 23.

A conciliatory speech with reference to Germany was made by M. Laval in the Chamber. M. Laval said "Germany by her gesture has only slowed down the hour of peace from which we do not want to exclude anyone. It is known in Germany that nobody is more determined than I to achieve the necessary rapprochement of the two peoples. I want to repeat from the Tribune of the French Chamber that France's policy is not a policy of aggression".

IL DUCE AND JUGOSLAVIA.

M. Laval referred to Sgr. Mussolini's intention to pursue a policy of rapprochement with Jugoslavia and said "nothing lasting can be attempted without that".

M. Franklin Bouillon asked why M. Laval did not make the same strong references to Germany as the Labour and Liberal Leaders in the House of Commons had.

GERMANY STARTS RE-ARMING FUND

Reich Minister Opens Special Account In Berlin Bank

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 21.

A special account named "Military thanks Account" is opened in the Berlin Bank by the Reichswehr Minister. Herr Blomberg, to receive voluntary contributions of help for rearming Germany.

Spontaneous gifts from all parts of Germany have been pouring in since the proclamation of conscription.

EDEN LEAVES FOR PARIS

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Capt. Eden who left by a special plane for Paris was seen off by the Russian Ambassador M. Maisky among others. Capt. Eden will confer with M. Laval and M. Suvitch to-morrow and then proceed to Berlin where he will join Sir John Simon for the Anglo-Genrman conversations and subsequently proceed to Moscow accompanied by M. Maisky.—Reuter.

Though A Zamindar, He Fought For Tenants' Rights

Sherwani Had Put Country Above Religion And Community, Says Bhulabhai

NEW DELHI, March 22.

To condole the death of Mr. T A K Sherwani, a public meeting was held this evening in Azad Park under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai when a resolution was passed expressing heartfelt sorrow at the death of Mr. Sherwani and sympathising with the family of the deceased tributes were paid to his selfless services to the country since the non-co-operation movement and his brave agitation against Communalism.

COUNTRY ABOVE RELIGION.

Most of the speakers had tears in their eyes and found words only with difficulty. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai paid a tribute to Mr. Sherwani's qualities of head and heart. He said that there was hardly any Indian family excepting the Nehru family, which had undergone such sacrifices for the country. He had put the country above religion and community.

Mr. Asaf Ali called him a brother friend and guide. Though a Zamindar, he fought for the tenant's rights.

He was a brave soldier hardly paralleled by any, observed Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant. Mr. Hossain Imam said that the best way to respect Sherwani would be to follow him.

Sri Prakash said that Sherwani had always been in the forefront, solid as rock and sweet as sugar.

FOUGHT AS INDIAN.

In his struggle for freedom he did not fight as a Muslim, but as an Indian, said Seth Govinddas.

Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Satyamurti and several other Congress M.L.A's also attended the meeting.

The Delhi Municipality also passed a condolence resolution. Several shops were closed and the national flag was flown half-mast at the Congress House.

PATNA SHOCKED

Sir Sultan Ahmed's Tribute

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 22.

The news of the sudden passing away of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani cast deep gloom over the whole city. It has shocked people of all classes and communities. Sir Sultan Ahmed interviewed said:—

"The death of Mr. Sherwani has come to me as a great shock. I had known him for years as an upright and straightforward politician. His death at the present juncture is a great blow to those of us who are anxious to solve the communal tangle.

His towering personality will be missed not only in the Central Legislature, but also outside where he had a very large circle of friends and admirers. Our heart must go out to his old parents, his widow and other members of the family in the hour of their great distress".

DELHI MOURNS LEADER'S DEATH

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

News of Mr. Sherwani's death spread throughout the city like wild fire this morning. The National Flag was flown half-mast over the District Congress Committee and the Parliamentary Board offices as a mark of respect to the deceased's memory.

A big meeting of the Muslim (about 20,000 attended) was held at Juma Masjid this afternoon and passed a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Sherwani.

The meeting condemned the firing on the Moslem crowd at Karachi and demanded an independent inquiry in that connection.

The meeting also adopted a resolution congratulating King Ibn Saud and the Crown Prince on their escape from the dastardly attempt on the former's life.—United Press.

CHALLENGE TO INDIAN YOUTH

BOMBAY, March 23.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in a condolence message on the death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani says:—

Mr. Sherwani's death is a great personal loss to me. He was one of the most charming and commanding personalities in our public life which will be the poorer by his premature death. He was every inch a patriot and a stout and chivalrous fighter. There are few Indians who worked harder and more successfully to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. His death is a challenge to Indian, especially Muslim youth to take their due share in the struggle for freedom and incessantly to fight communalism in every field of public life. —A. P.

IRREPARABLE LOSS

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Congress Assembly Party placed on record its profound and sincere sorrow at the death of Mr. Sherwani, "a highly valued and esteemed colleague" whose loss is irreparable to the party, the Assembly, the Congress and the country".—A.P.

"Sensational Fairy Tales"

KAMALADEVI ANSWERS CHARGE AGAINST SEVA DAL

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in the course of a statement says:—

Although the Government has repeatedly been making absurd and preposterous allegations against the Seva Dal, I have not so far bothered to contradict them, because to me the Government's charges are beneath our notice.

I am perfectly certain that no sane person who has any knowledge of the Congress is prepared to swallow the kind of cant which is usually indulged in by the Government benches in support of their repressive measures.

The latest statement that "many of its leaders were intimately connected with terrorists" has made some people press me to give a strong refutation, since I was entrusted by the Working Committee of the Congress to organise the women's section of the Seva Dal throughout India. I see no reason for anyone to get panicky about this charge. No right-minded person is, I am sure, prepared to swallow these sensational fairy tales. I take it that it is for this same reason that Sardar Vallabhbhai, under whose presidentship the Working Committee decided to adopt the Seva Dal as an integral department of its own, has also not thought it worthwhile to contradict the charges.

GOVT. FEARS.

One can quite appreciate the Government's fear of a militant organisation like the Seva Dal or the Red Shirts. But every militant organisation no more means a terrorist body than every dead rat, a battery charged with plague bacilli. But the Government sees a terrorist in every Indian of any stuff these days.

NO RIFLE PRACTICE.

I am not aware of the Seva Dal teaching the use of rifles. But surely the Government does not mean to say that learning to use a rifle is practising terrorism! Does not the U. T. C. teach boys the use of fire arms? Is all military drill a part of terrorist training? I am surprised that Government should imagine anyone would take this seriously. If by this means it is trying to satisfy its own perturbed conscience one has nothing more to say. In fact the less one talks of Government and its conscience the better.

THE SEVA DAL.

I think a dignified silence is the only answer worthy of the noble stuff the Seva Dal is made of.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ADJOURNED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

The special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation adjourned this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, who passed away this morning at Delhi. The House also adopted a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Sherwani, who was a "prominent patriot who suffered much for the cause of the country."—United Press.

Sikh Tribute To Sherwani

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Member of the Congress Working Committee, has sent the following telegram in connection with Mr. Sherwani's death:—

"Shocked at Sherwani's death. India lost a great patriot and a fine Muslim. Convey condolence and place wreath on my behalf and on behalf of Sikh nationalists."—United Press.

Allahabad Chief Justice's Tribute

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Touching reference was made in the Chief Justice's Court to the death of Mr. Sherwani, M. L. A. The Chief Justice paid a tribute to Mr. Sherwani's qualities, and joined in the expression of sympathy with the bereaved family in their loss.—A.P.

Striking Figure Of Great Worth

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Mar. 22.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Barrister, interviewed on Mr. Sherwani's death, said:

"The premature death of Mr. Sherwani is a distinct loss to the public life of the country. The deceased represented in his person that the type of public man whom one would like to see in much larger numbers than is the case to-day. Cultured, enlightened, free from political or religious bigotry, intensely patriotic, devoted to the service of the motherland, a great protagonist of Hindu-Muslim unity—not only political but also cultural—he had long come to be justly regarded in the public life of the country as a striking figure of great worth and utility. He had placed to his credit both as member of the Assembly and even in outside public activities, an amount of solid and substantial work which might well be envied by many a public worker. He was an old friend of mine and I held him in high esteem both as friend and as a public man. I mourn his loss as that of one by whose passing away the public life of India is distinctly poorer".

ALIGARH'S GREAT SON LAID AT REST

All Communities Join Funeral Procession

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Mar. 22.

Under the shade of national flags the dead body of Mr. Sherwani was carried to the burial ground of the Muslim University where the great son of Aligarh was laid to rest.

The funeral procession was followed by thousands including a large number of Hindus and members of all communities were seen shouldering the coffin.

A largely attended meeting of the staff and students of the University was held this evening in the Union Hall and a resolution of condolence was passed and tributes paid to the memory of the dead patriot and distinguished old boy.

Delhi Municipality's Condolence

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

The local Municipal Committee this morning passed a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Sherwani.—United Press.

NO MOVE TO MAHABLESHWAR

The Director of Information, Bombay, announces that the Government of Bombay will assemble at Poona on Monday, May 27. The move to Mahableshwar has been abandoned as a measure of retrenchment.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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Stop Assisted Emigration Labour

IF WE WISH INDIA TO BE RESPECTED ABROAD

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in your paper of the 14th instant a letter from Mr. M. C. Parekh about the need for cultural ambassadors for India to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda in foreign countries. I also read in the "New Burma" of the 1st instant that the Standing Emigration Committee of the Legislative Assembly approved of sending 20,000 coolies every year to Malaya.

Every Indian who has travelled outside India sees the urgent need for counteracting anti-Indian propaganda. This could only be done by these countries coming in contact with Indians of culture and refinement who can show the better side of Indian life to them. In this way the dignity and self-respect of India could be enhanced considerably. Unfortunately in this respect, the reputation of our country has been blackened by the wholesale emigration of labourers assisted by the Government. These labourers have only the worst side of Indian life to show the outside world and not only in these countries but also to all foreigners who travel through places these unfortunates have been exhibited and told "this is India." Can we wonder then that our reputation in these countries is so low? We are known in these countries as a nation of coolies and our leaders as "coolie-kings." One would have thought that South Africa, Fiji, Guiana and other colonies would have furnished sufficient examples of this evil. But, it appears, that even in this year of grace there could be found Indians who support sending labourers under a system of indenture to other lands. These Indians must be dead to any sense of national self-respect. Nearer home, we have even now in Ceylon and Burma very unfortunate repercussions of the system of unrestricted labour emigration which is doing a great deal of harm to the relation of these countries with India. There may be depression and unemployment in India as in other countries. Do they dump their labourers outside as we do? The remedy lies in solving this difficulty in our own country and devising ways to combat poverty here and not in sending these unfortunates across the seas. We may be temporarily benefiting a few thousands in a very small way but, believe me, we are thus blackening the good name of our country for a long time to come and also producing unexpected complications. The children of these labourers in these colonies are born with a bar sinister which takes them many generations to live down and they are brought up as strangers to their mother land and at the same time they are not absorbed in the country of their adoption.

It will be a good thing if the champions of cooly emigration make a trip to some of these colonies once and their eyes will be opened. I would urge self-respecting Indians to work for the total stoppage of any form of assisted emigration of labourers from India.—Yours, etc.

A. D. SAGAYAM.

VOTE FOR VIR NARIMAN

An Appeal To City Fathers

Friends,— On the 1st of April you have to elect your President; and all Bombay has its eyes on you as to how you acquit your selves on that day!

(1) In the first instance, I appeal to my old friends, Mr. H. P. Mody, the leader of the Progressive Party in the Corporation, not to make the presidential election a party question. Will he rise above all party politics, like his late lamented leader and guru, Sir Leo, and support the candidature of Vir Nariman, as Leo did of late Mr. Joseph Baptista?

(2) I also appeal to the other Parsi candidates of the Mayors's gadi to emulate the example of my friend Mr. Hirji Behedin, and withdraw their candidature in favour of Khurshed Nariman. Can they, with their hands on their conscience, claim a record of public service and sacrifice, as bright, effective and useful, as that of Vir Nariman? Then why not withdraw in his favour?

(3) To Parsi City Fathers, I shall say but one word—Vote according to merit—without fear or perejudice.

(4) With stray exceptions, I feel certain, that the Hindu and Muslim City Fathers will boldly and solidly support the candidature of Vir Nariman, the city's pet favourite.

(5) Will the European and Jewish members show a sporting spirit and vote for Nariman? Let us wait and watch.

If a plebiscite were taken at any public meeting or at any Parsi meeting, in any Ward or locality, plebiscite, the overwhelming majority would be in favour of Vir Nariman. Will the City Fathers elect the people's chosen one as their president? We hope they do.

B.F. BHARUCHA.

A Strange Order

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The additional District Magistrate of Panchmahals at Godhra has during the Holi festival issued an order prohibiting the people from sprinkling coloured waters. Is sprinkling coloured water on the occasion which is the only occasion for youthful mirth an offence? If I am not wrong even the members of the Assembly got into the spirit of their youth on this occasion. Will the learned Magistrate, who by the way has spent his boyhood in Gujarat, think twice before repeating the mistake in future,—Yours etc.,

N. A. P.

FILM STAR WINS IN LIBEL SUIT

Calcutta Editor To Pay Heavy Damages

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The High Court to-day decreed a suit brought by Madan Theatres, Ltd., against Mr. S. M. Jafari, Editor of "Khadim", an Urdu journal for libel in connection with the publication of a defamatory article against Jahanara Begum alias Miss Kajjan, the leading film artist, in their employ and awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 5,000 damages.

The High Court also granted Rs. 15,000 damages in a similar suit brought by Jahanara Begum against the defendant.—A.P.

POLICE OFFICIALS JAILED

CALCUTTA, March 22.

A Police Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and another were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each by the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, on charges of conspiracy, criminal breach of trust and dishonestly receiving stolen property.—A.P.

House Searches And Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The Special Branch Police carried on extensive raids on no less than 50 houses simultaneously in Northern Calcutta and the suburbs in the early hours of this morning as a sequel whereto about 20 persons, mostly students hailing from East Bengal, were arrested.

The raid was conducted in connection with the find of arms and ammunitions at a secluded house at Titaghur on January last wherefrom one terrorist absconder was arrested with another proclaimed offender and a girl with a revolver and several rounds of ammunition in their possession.—United Press.

Calcutta Editor Jailed

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Saroj Mukherji, Editor and Manoranjan Roy, Printer and Publisher of "Ganasakti", a Labour Weekly, were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 18 months' and 12 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively on a charge of sedition in respect of articles published in the paper in October and November last.—A.P.

INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1.)

conferred on the Provinces than hitherto exercised and those of us who are naturally cautious to feel that there is strong justification for the revisory bodies of this kind. I base my case on this."

Mr. Annesley Somerville withdrew his amendment.

Clause 60 was adopted by 174 votes to 27.

Clause 61 was agreed to.

The labour amendment to clause 62 providing that the interval between the sessions should not exceed six months was opposed by Mr. Butler who, pointed out that equivalent wording occurred in all the Dominions Constitutions. He said that in the circumstances of India it was important to retain this provision.

The amendment was negatived and the clause was agreed to.

HOUSE MAKES FAST PROGRESS

The House then made very fast progress, 20 clauses being adopted in five minutes. Clauses 63, 64 and 65 were agreed to.

The amendment by Sir S. Hoare to clause 66 providing that the Council's quorum be 10 was agreed to and the clause was adopted. Clauses 67 to 82 were then successively put and agreed.

Mr. J. Campbell Ker moved an amendment to clause 83 providing that the reduction of grant to European and Anglo-Indian education should require acceptance by both the Houses of Legislature.

PROPORTIONATE GRANT

The amendment, however, was withdrawn after discussion. The House agreed to the amendment by Mr. Butler providing that the grant as mentioned in sub-section 1, clause 83, should not be less than average of the similar grant made during the 10 years ending March 31, 1933, but that if the total education grant was reduced, the grant for European and Anglo-Indian education could be reduced proportionately.

Clause 83 was adopted.

Clauses 84 to 87 were also adopted.

MISTAKE RECTIFIED

The House approved the amendment to clause 88 deleting the reference to the power of the Governor-General to disallow acts, Mr. Butler pointing out that the mistake was made since the power of disallowance was confined to His Majecty.

Clause 88 was agreed to and a similar amendment to Clause 89 was also adopted.

LIBERALS CRITICISE GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

Clause 89 was criticised by the Labourites on the ground that it gave the Governor wide, exceptional and unnecessary powers but the clause was agreed to as also Clause 90.

On the motion for adoption Clause 91 Col. Wedgwood urged that backward tribes should remain under British rule and not be controlled by Provincial Governments.

Clauses 91 92 and 93 have been agreed to.

Mr. Cocks moved an amendment to Clause 94 with the object of suggesting a method by which Chief Commissioner's province could be raised to the status of Governor's Province.

Sir S. Hoare explained the matter covered by Clause 272. The amendment was withdrawn the clause being agreed o. Clauses 95 96, 97 and 98 have been adopted without discussion.

The House then adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

VOID DIFFICULT TO FILL

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, interviewed on Mr. Sherwani's death said:—

"It is a tragic loss to our Party, to the Congress and to the country. He was a fine man in every sense of that phrase, as big in heart as in his body. I have not known a finer nationalist or a more burning patriot among the Hindus or the Mussalmans. He stood four-square to all community winds that blew for the Congress and his country. His loss is truly irreparable and, for a long time, will leave a void in the ranks of Congressmen and patriots which it will be very hard to fill. As a friend above all, he was warm, affectionate and thoughtful. To us who had the honour of being friends his loss is truly poignant".

BLOW TO COUNTRY.

Mr. Aney, Leader of the Nationalist Party, said:—

"Mr. Sherwani was a great in mind, character and industry for the uplift of the country. His loss is a blow to the country."—A.P.

HUNGER STRIKE IN DACCA JAIL

Grievances Of 18 Politicals Not Yet enquired Into

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Home Member informed the House that 18 political prisoners are on hunger-strike in the Dacca Central Jail.

The first batch numbering six, which hunger-struck on January 28 last put forward a long list of grievances relating to diet, dress, toilet requisites and the nature of work, most of which had been carefully considered before and rejected in connection with another hunger-strike elsewhere.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

The remaining 12 joined the first batch of hunger-strikers in the later stage out of sympathy. The District Magistrate, Dacca, visited the hunger-strikers on March 11 last and warned them that nothing would be done until they gave up the hunger-strike. The District Magistrate had been instructed to hear the grievances of the hunger-strikers and submit a report after the hunger strike was called off.

Replying to a supplementary question the Home Member stated that the list of grievances submitted by the hunger-strikers was not yet formally enquired into.

To another query as to whether rectal feeding was resorted to in case of at least one of the hunger-strikers the Home Member stated that no such steps were taken and the condition of none is precarious.—United Press.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Brisk Preparations In Mangalore

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE (By Mail.)

The decision to hold the 8th Karnatak Provincial Political Conference in this City added impetus has been given to Congress activities here. Mrs. Kamaladevi despite her weak health, is personally moving about along with other workers enrolling Congress members and Members of the Reception Committee of the Conference. The fact that the Conference is being held here after 13 years has evoked great enthusiasm and interest throughout the District.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee was held on the 17th instant. Mrs. Kamaladevi was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Halsnad Soorappaiya was elected General Secretary. Other office bearers of the Conference are: Mess J A Saldanda, Abdul Quadir Asadi Saheb M Umesha Rao, President, District Congress Committee and Dr U P Mallayya, President Taluq Congress Committee, (Vice-Presidents) and Mr B Bhoja Rao as the Treasurer.

An Executive Committee was also elected. A proposition, to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition allowing Indian mill cloth to be exhibited was discussed and carried, by a majority. The meeting specified that the delegate fee should be Rs. 2 and the visitors' fee in three classes of Rs 2, 1, and as 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is being requested to preside over the Conference and it is hoped that, since the Conference is being so timed as to coincide with his tour of the province, he would accede to the request of the Reception Committee.

Continued from Col 1).

ed out. That was what might happen with regard to the motion before the House.

Then again a few members stood up asking for closure, while there were only two to three minutes to six.

Mr. Winterbotham asked that he had read it in the papers that the President of a Legislature had disallowed the Home Member from replying as it was time and put the motion to vote.

TALKED OUT

The President said that he knew that the incident referred to happened in the Assembly. In the House of Commons there was no right of reply by the Government Member. If that rule was followed in the Assembly then, the Speaker was right in disallowing it. But according to the Standing Rules of the Council, he had a right to allow a reply and if the rules in Assembly were the same as the rules of the Council then, the President was afraid that the Speaker was wrong in disallowing the Home Member from speaking.

The Home Member got up to reply when there was only a minute for the expiry of the time limit and the President rung the bell. Thus the adjournment motion was talked out without any division.

Council Debate On Karachi Firing

(Continued from page 1)

suggestion and retained him in Karachi itself.

Concluding Mr. Gazdar said that Government should immediately institute a Committee of Enquiry consisting of men who command the confidence of the public to enquire into the incident.

HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member at the outset expressed his deepest sympathy for the victims, their families and relatives. He said that in cases like the Karachi Firing incident, it was necessary not to take things for granted as there might be several who might not be aware of the facts leading to the firing. The origin of the "unfortunate to incident" according to the speaker, was the murder of Nathuram in the additional Judicial Commissioner's Court in September last. He regretted that he could not accept the statement of Mr. Gazdar, who said hat there was no communal tension in Karachi following the rejection of Quayum,'s appeal for mercy. He had read numerous extracts from newspapers where ample evidence of the communal tension in Karachi was found. He said the execution of Quayum was postponed from March 3 to March 19 owing to the fear of communal trouble.

FOVT. "BUNDOBUST."

Continuing the Home Member said that the execution was carried out at 4 a.m. on March 19 and the body was removed to the burial ground before 6 a.m. and by 8 the rites were finished. The news of the removal of the dead body had spread all over the city and before nine a big inflamed Muslim crowd collected at the burial ground and obstructed the ceremonies and the police finding themselves in a difficult situation withdrew from the place. As a rumour that the body would be taken in procession had been spread, the local authorities called for the military as a precautionary measure. Against the wishe of the relatives and without the knowledge of the authorities, the body was taken from the graveyard by the crowd and started in a procession. By about 12-15 p.m. a frenzied crowd of 25,000 carrying lathies and stones made their way towards the city. The authorities had made arrangements to stop the procession. Their party consisted of a small police force with ten armed men and fifty soldiers divided into two groups and were accompanied by District and City Magistrates. The crowd had no intention of burying the body in the city. The aim of the rioters seemed to be to enter the city. The authorities describe the crowd as rearing one which stoned the cars of two honorary magistrates.

"SAVAGE AND VIOLENT."

The arrangement of the police and military was as follows. The Police party was in front and behind them the Sussex Gaurds and 100 yards behind them another platoon of soldiers. The large crowd of people rushed on the police who were overwhelmed and one of the rioters attempted to sieze the rifle of a soldier. Here the local authorities described the crowd as "savage and violent." If the rioters had broken through this corden it would have certainly caused widespread rioting in the city. First, one round of bullets was fired by the military and some time later, another round was fired. Taking the individual figures, in all about 50 rounds must have been fired. The casualties numbers 35 dead, 67 seriously injured and 33 minor injuries. Arrangements were made for the removal of the injured to the Hospital. The mob stoned the lorries that came to remove the injured to the hospital. Everything possible had been done by the local authorities, who removed the body and buried it in the place originally intended.

GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

Explaining the Government's attitude regarding the demand for an enquiry, Mr. Bell said that under similar circumstances the Home Member of the Government of India was prevented in the Assembly from speaking on this point. He thought the House would not regret the fact that the Bombay Council, who were directly and intimately connected with the Karachi incident should be first to hear and consider the attitude of Government. The Enquiry if instituted would fall into two categories namely (1) regarding the conduct of the military and (2) regarding the precautions taken by the local authorities. He referred a local newspaper which demanded an immediate enquiry into the shooting and said that there was an assumption that in questions of this kind an enquiry was instituted as a matter of course.

Continuing, he said that if the military were called out on the assumption that an enquiry into their conduct would be instituted later, then their position would be impossible. An enquiry into the conduct of the military could not be asked for unless a case had been made out. If the Magistrate did not have sufficient police force he could call out the military and the military officer must comply with the request of Magistrate. But once the military was requisitioned the method of quelling the disturbance was within the discretion of the officer-in-charge of the troops and the Magistrate could not suggest or stipulate a particular method of quelling the disturbance. There was absolutely no ground whatever for the Government of Bombay to suggest an enquiry into the conduct of the soldiers or to give their support for such a demand.

DID THEIR DUTY.

On the other hand facts clearly showed that troops maintained discipline and after the police were overwhelmed, they took control of the situation and used only as much force as was required and firing was restrained and restricted as circumstances demanded. It was true that the casualties were considerable but they were the result of dense formation of the crowd. As far as the conduct of the military authorities were concerned, the attitude of the Bombay Government was that the soldiers carried out their duties and no possible reflection could be cast on their conduct at present. Regarding the precautions taken by the local authorities, it was primarily a matter for the consideration of the Local Government. The information received was incomplete. The local authorities themselves had to obtain reports from individual officers and under those circumstances the House could not expect the Home Member to pronounce a judgment one way or the other.

Concluding he said that the Bombay Government looked upon such incidents with a serious and grave view and they would investigate all circumstances and see whether the precautions taken were sufficient and if not why not. The speaker hoped that the House would consider the circumstances calmly and dispassionately.

Khan Bahadur Allabux supporting the adjournment motion said that nothing would have happened if the procession of the dead body had been allowed. He felt that the authorities concerned should have given the necessary permission to take out the procession when the leaders approached them with the assurance that they would see that nothing untoward would happen.

"WHOLE SHOW BUNGLED."

Continuing he said that the authorities should have kept the grave ready by night and should have closed it with the body in it before sunrise. Government having been aware that people would gather at the graveyard, once they knew that the body had been removed ought to have taken precaution of closing the grave earlier. That, according the speaker, was a serious charge against the local authorities. Secondly, the officials could have kept a police patrol near the bridge leading to the graveyard and prevented people from going to the graveyard, which also they did not do. Thirdly, when people did assemble at the graveyard, the police should not have left the place leaving the body in the hands of the people gathered there. The officers could have done both the execution and the burial secretly or they could have taken the leaders of the community into their confidence, which they did not do. The whole show was bungled by those responsible. There was nothing comunal in the demand that was being made for an enquiry. It was for Muslims to-day, it might be for Hindus to-morrow. The question was not whether Quayum was right or wrong but whether the firing was justified or not. What the House wanted to know was whether the officials concerned had behaved in a way that they should have behaved.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supporting the motion for adjournment said that he kept an open mind on the question and wanted the Home Member also to do the same as regards the institution of an enquiry into the firing incident. He recalled the Jallianwalabaug firing incident and said that at that time there were two enquiries held, one official and the other non-official on behalf of the people. If Government refused to institute an enquiry, knowing the feelings of the people as they are, then the people might set up an enquiry committee to go into the circumstances of the incident. Past could not be dissociated from the present and he wanted the Government to agree to the appointment of an enquiry committee consisting of officials and non-officials to carry on an enquiry of a restricted nature, namely, about the precautions taken by the local authorities and whether the use of force was justified. In the good name of Government, they should not refuse an enquiry.

IN HUMANITY'S INTEREST.

Mr. Mohamed Cassum Mitha supporting the motion said that the impression that had been created about the firing from reports received was that the authorities had mismanaged the whole show. He wanted that the Government should immediately institute an impartial enquiry in the interest of humanity. It was unpleasant to perform a duty of the nature that the military were called upon to perform and it would be a displeasure to anybody, for that matter. But if they had not performed their duty properly, then is there not to be an enquiry into it? From his knowledge of things that had occurred in Bombay city, the speaker felt that the local authorities had blundered.

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan wanted to know from Government, that if the local authorities apprehended trouble, why they did not promulgate an order under Section 144, which was usually done by the District Magistrates everywhere whenever they found that such action was necessary. He felt that, if an order of the above kind had been passed, then things would not have gone to that stage they went.

NO JUSTIFICATION?

Mr. Bell replying stated that various orders could be passed under section 144 and on March 3, an order was issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting comments on the sentence passed on Quayum.

Referring to the suggestion about the enquiry into the military firing the Home Member said that the Bombay Government could not order an inquiry into the action of the Military but ask for it. But in the present case there was no justification for such a suggestion.

Mr Johan Humphreys (Karachi Chamber of Commerce) opposing the motion expressed sympathy with the relatives of those victims of the Firing but could not see any justification for the demand of an inquiry in view of what had been stated by the Home Member. He hoped that the motion would be withdrawn.

NOT ENOUGH POLICE

Rao Bahadur Chitale said that the first mischief was done by the calling of the Military. He wanted to know if there were not enough police to meet the situation. He also wanted to know why the police force was small and why the mounted police was not called for. That 100 persons had been injured and 45 had been killed was in itself a 'prima facie' case against the local authorities.

Mr. Winterbotham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) felt that words far beyond the circumstances justified had been used by the mover of the adjournment motion and he felt that it was not the attitude of a member who wanted a public inquiry. Having heard the Leader of the House say that fuller details were not yet available, it could be seen that Government could not commit themselves to institute an inquiry. If the House passed the motion it would mean that they refused to hear the other side of the version.

At this stage closure was demanded.

Mr. G. S. Gangoly supported the motion on the same grounds stated by the Home Member.

Again closure was demanded.

Mr. Winterbotham wanted to know from the President, if there was time-limit and if the other members who wanted to speak would not be allowed to speak.

The President replied that closure could be applied and the same rules as those applied to a resolution applied to an adjournment motion also.

DEMAND FOR CLOSURE.

Mr. Gazdar and others got up and demanded a closure.

On being called upon to reply Mr. Gazdar said he had nothing to say.

Again Mr. Winterbotham wanted to know from the Chair what was meant by talking out a motion.

The President said if the Government Member does not finish his reply before the fixed time, the President would ring the bell at the stroke of that period and the motion would have been talk-

(Continued in Col 4.)

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Wizard Of Twentieth Century

A Man Of Whom Nothing Can Be Said

Lloyd George To World's Rescue

A BIOGRAPHY BY G. D. SHAH

MR. LLOYD GEORGE. By Govindlal D. Shah, B.A., Ahmedabad.

Mr. Lloyd George is a wonderful man. He has occupied the most respectable position in the whole world and from there he has been hurled down to the deepest depth of oblivion, yet at the age of over seventy he is embarking upon a new adventure in life.

When people were imagining that he was retiring from politics, he came forward with an announcement that he was shortly placing before the British Public a politico-economical programme. He has told every one concerned that Lloyd George is not dead and buried and for this information, simple as it sounds, the whole of the British public must feel thankful. They should be happy in the thought that their Al man is still up and doing, and the world should breathe a sigh of relief that the one real statesman of the wor is yet ready to be at the helm of affairs to pull the world out of the economical and political mire into which it has sunk itself.

WIZARD OF 20TH CENTURY.

"How can I convey to the reader any just impression of this extraordinary figure of our time, this syren, this goat-footed bard, this half-human visitor to our age from the hag-ridden magic and enchanted woods of Celtic antiquity—thus Mr. J. M. Keynes in his recent book "Essays in Biography." It has been a fashion among journalists and politicians —and it seems even amongst economists—to describe Lloyd George as a Wizard and a Sphinx whose one characteristic is to do that which is least expected.

Only very recently Prof. Harold Laski wrote, "What he says to-day is no index to what he may say to-morrow. . . The Sphinx of Churt guards its own secret." But the truth is that he is what he is not because he wants to be such but inspite of the fact of his trying to be otherwise. Recently he tried to clarify his position by writing "The Truth about Raparations and War-debts" and still more recently the four volumes of his War-memoirs, but unfortunately they have caused such a storm that he is covered in a deeper shadow of mystery.

LEAST DOCTRINAIRE OF MEN.

The secret of this mysticism is, as pointed out by the great journalist Mr. A. G. Gardiner so early as 1914, that "He is indeed the least doctrinaire of men. No anchor of theory holds him, and he approaches life as if it were a new problem. He is unconscious of the roads and fences of his fore-fathers. His maxims are his own, coined out of the metal quarried from his direct contact with life. He is not modern, he is momentary. There is no past; only the living present; no teachers; only the living facts. This absolute reliance on self gives a certain sense of lack of atmosphere" and this is interpreted by the un-understanding man-in-the-street as either opportunism or mysticism.

To every intelligent man and even to an inquiring layman it must be evident that by a clever press propaganda Lloyd George is made a victim of his bewildering intellectual activity. He is the one statesman in the arena of British Politics who has the vision of a prophet and the strength and courage of a dictator. He is a Titan, a giant among pygmies, but alas the British Party System has crushed him to the ground and Providence alone can know when he will be enthroned again to his legitimate place.

GUIDE OF COUNTRY'S DESTINY

Mr. Lloyd George's legitimate place is always on the Treasury Bench, which he has occupied for no less than seventeen years. He is the one man who is born to rule and guide the destinies of his country and he is to be excluded only at the peril of his country. He has amply justified the trust that the nation had reposed in him for close upon two decades. During peace he gave them the National health and Unemployment Insurance and other schemes that the slow-witted have taken so many years to understand. During the War he stood by them with his back to the wall and emerged as the pilot who weathered the greatest storm that the world was called upon to face. "You more than any man living or dead, you almost alone, won this War. That is the bare truth and the whole truth," wrote Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and nobody has questioned the truth underlying his statement. His services to his country are second to those of no one and it is beyond doubt that he will be ranked among the greatest, if not the greatest, of the great statesmen Britain has produced. It is a pity that this Hercules has been most ungratefully cast aside, and is now occupying a corner seat in the supreme Legislature of his own country which he once thumped like a Dictator.

FATHER OF PEOPLE.

Some time back Rev. R. J. Campbell, D. D. wrot about an old white haired Irish peasant who in the summer of 1913 told him, "Will you tell him, (meaning Lloyd George) that if ever he comes to visit these parts the old men and women will gather and kneel down and pick the stones away from before the wheels of his car." Such was the admiration in which he was held by a large majority of the people before the War. The War multiplied that esteem and admiration a hundred times over and at the conclusion of the War he emerged as the Father of is people and the Dispenser of the destinies of nations. But he who rides high rides for a fall and with the 'setting sun he dropped from the zenith like a falling star' and his position since then has been both tragic and judicrous. He is today disregarded in matters of State and is often ridiculed as the leader of a 'family party of three,' the Charlie Chaplin of Politics, a Rip Van Winkle, a Don Quixote and what not.

MISFIT IN PARTY SYSTEM.

However, it will be a mistake to suppose that he is cast into the dust-bin, for he is essentially a man who knows no defeat. It is true that he was not even consulted for the formation of the present National Government, but, all the same, he is not finished, for who does not know that the present National Regime is only National in name? It is true that Mr. Lloyd George is a misfit in the party system and that he should be in every government that rises above the narrow bounds of party-patronage, but the present Government does not command his respect or sympathy and he is not a man who will do anything against his own convictions.

Unless he himself commits political 'hara-kiri' by retirement, which, thank God, he is not going to do in the near future, his future is not absolutely without hope. "We are not so blessed in great men to-day as to be able to dispense with his services," wrote the late Lord Birkenhead in his 'Last Essays.' It is also well to remember that personal supremacy he has never lost; he is incomparably the most magnetic and eloquent tactician in any section of the House. He is, besides the People's Tribune and is loved by the masses to a degree which is incompatible with the votes that his nominees receive. The truth is that he has captured the people's imagination as no other politician has done since the time of Gladstone, and people tell more stories about him than about any other public figure. People may agree with him, people may disagree with him, but his is the only name that will set their hearts singing. People may vote with him, people may not vote with him, but his is the only voice which commands their greatest attention. People may like him, people may not like him, but they cannot cease looking at him with respect and veneration. Among friends and among foes he commands respect that may well be the envy of every one around him.

INCREDIBLE IDEA.

Mr. Keir Hardie is reported to have said pointing to Lloyd George, "Watch that man, he will some day be the leader of the Labour Party." The idea may seem incredible in these days, but it is certain that the Labour Party is still in search of a great leader, and that Lloyd George in search of a Party, and who knows what may happen! The recent letter of Lord Snowden regarding his New Programme may well be pointing the way in which the wind is blowing. Be that as it may, it is certain that Lloyd George is not yet a man without a future and as Mr. Sisley Huddleston observes, "The future of Mr. Lloyd George will be most interesting to watch for it may involve the future of England." Lord Birkenhead wrote about him, "He led the Empire to victory in the greatest war of its history. There remains a great role for him to fill in the near future in consolidating the Empire, for peace and prosperity. I do not observe his equal among the men who deposed him." These words become loaded with added significance in view of the new programme that he is placing before the public. Who knows, the words of Lord Birkenhead may come true.

To-day he has become the fifth wheel of the parliamentary coach, but who can say he will not be in the run again! The future is on the lap of Gods, but many sanguine observers think that once again he will be the pilot of his country's bark. We are looking for prosperity round the corner for a long time past; who knows, another turn of the wheel may bring us round to Lloyd George.

SLACK DAY FOR BHOPAL HOCKEY

Bombay Customs Trounce Local Shamla Club

BHOPAL, Mar. 22.

Mr. H. M. Hayat wires:—

Yesterday was rather a slack day for the All-India Obaidullakhan Gold Cup Tournament which is in progress at Bhopal. There was only one match on the programme card in which Customs of Bombay met the local Shamla Club and had an easy walkover by full one dozen love goals.

STRONGEST SIDE IN TOURNEY.

From start to finish it was a one-sided affair and the superiority of Customs was not questioned even once. They are to all appearances the strongest side participating in this Tourney. Their easy victory has however given them good practice and a fair idea of the new ground on which they have to face a stronger combination.

The second match was an unofficial show game between the Lusitanians of Bombay and the Nobles of Bareilly in which the former, who were not playing their full strength, were beaten by three goals to two after a hard contested game of a high order. The matches to be played this afternoon promise far better game.)

SALAR JUNG CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Y. M. M. A. Wins Match And Annexes Cup

The final match in the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur Cricket Tournament was played between the Young Men's Muslim Association and the Young Muslims. The Y.M.M.A. won the match and the Cup by 54 runs. The following are the scores:—

Y.M.M.A.—(1st Innings.)

Asgarali c.	3
Adamji c.	3
A. M. Shaffi c.	40
I. Bowla, c.	6
A. I. Khan, c.	17
Fatha (Capt.) run out	13
Bashir Tand, c.	3
Abdul Rehman, c.	8
Ismal Khan, (not out)	4
H. Shaffi	0
M. Omer l.b.w.	4
Extras	21
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS

A. Khairaz 4 for 37.
H. Khairaz 4 for 35.
Y. Laljee 0 for 19.
Ismail Casum 0 for 10.
Mohamed Hassam 1 for 4.

YOUNG MUSLIM CLUB—(1st Innings)

E. A. Merchant, b.	66
Ismail Cassum (Capt.) c.	9
G. C. Jani, c.	6
I. Rokhadia, b.	2
H. Khairaz, l.b.w.	15
A. Khairaz, c.	9
Abdul Kader l.b.w.	12
Mairaj Ali not out	32
Y. Laljee st.	27
Bhatri, c.	1
Mohamed Hassan, b.	10
Extras	14
Total	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Fatah 0 for 28.
A. Shaffi 3 for 53.
Ismail Khan 0 for 29.
Abdul Rehman 7 for 79.

Y.M.M.A.—(2nd Innings.)

Asgarli, b.	21
Adamji, b.	2
A. M. Shaffi, b.	13
I. Bawla, c.	26
A. I. Khan not out	118
Fatha (Capt.) b.	20
Bashir Tand, c.	0
Abdul Rehman, c.	10
Ismail Khan, b.	19
H. Shaffi, c.	11
M. Omer, b.	0
Extras	21
Total	261

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A. Khairaz 3 for 84.
H. Khairaz 4 for 44.
Mohamed Hassam 1 for 43.
Y. Laljee 1 for 40.
Ismail Cassam 1 for 29.

YOUNG MUSLIM—(2nd Innings)

E. A. Merchant, run out.	19
Ismail Cassam (Capt.) l.b.w.	6
G. C. Jani, b.	20
I. Rakhadia, b.	6
H. Khairaz st.	12
A. Khairaz, b.	7
Abdul Kader, c.	0
Mairaz Ali, c.	19
Y. Laljee, b.	24
Bhatri not out	4
Mohamed Hassam, c.	1
Extras	13
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Abdul Rehman 4 for 48.
A. M. Shaffi 5 for 50.
Ismail Khan 0 for 16.
Fatah 0 for 8.

HISTORY OF THE TOURNAMENT

The Cup is donated by Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan) to run a Cricket Tournament for the Muslim Teams of Bombay and Suburbs under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association. This is the first year of the Tournament and only nine teams took part and they were as follows (1) Islam Gymkhana, (2) Young Muslim, (3) Y.M.M.A., (4) Bohra C.C., (5) Aga Khan C.C., (6) Young Mohamedan, (7) Muslim United C.C., (8) The Crescent and (9) The Moon Light.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

EASY VICTORY FOR ARMED POLICE

In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Friday, Bombay City Armed Police gained an easy victory over the Parel Sporting Club, the score being three goals to nil. The Police were decidedly the superior combination and should have won by a bigger margin. Right from the bully off, they invaded the Parel territory and continued the pressure until. A Hamid, their inside right drew first blood. The Parel players made a few spasmodic raids in the Police area But their opponents' defence was too strong for them to penetrate. Despite several efforts on the part of the Police forwards, the score remained stationary till half time

On changing ends, the Police gained the upper hand again and scored two more goals through Henson their centre-forward. Although the Parel boys tried hard to reduce the margin, the end came with the Police winning by three goals to nil.

THE RESULT.

Bombay City Armed Police 3 goals.
Parel Sporting Club Nil.

THE TEAMS.

Bombay City Armed Police. Md. Hussein; D. Mackenzie and Hayat; A. Hamid, A. Kadar and Elayas; Arziz, A. Hamid, Henson Abbas and S. Baboo.

Parel Sporting Club: J. Lobo; D'Sa and I. D'Souza; N. D'Souza, J. Pinto and A. Vaz; D. D'Souza, A. D'Souza, M. Lopes, J. Lee and J. Todd.

Empires: V. J. Johannes and W. J. Harris.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. White Spiders Vs. Royal Indian Navy.
5-30 p.m. Lusitanians "B" Vs. Punjab Regiment "A".

ANDHRA CONG. RESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION

To Capture Municipalities

GUNTUR, Mar 22.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has decided to capture Municipalities by running candidates on the Congress ticket at the Municipal elections.—United Press.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE EXAMINATION

Govt. Decision On Candidates Age Restriction

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A Press Communique states, that candidates for examinations for recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railway Accounts Service, who were over the age of 25, have hitherto been admitted to those examinations, provided that they held substantively permanent posts under the Central or Local Governments and were recommended by the Heads of their Departments and were under the age of 30 years on the first day of August of the year in which the examinations were held.

The Government of India have now decided to restrict this concession, for the purposes of the examinations for the abovementioned services which may be held in 1936 or in subsequent years, to candidates who hold substantively permanent subordinate posts in the Department in which they seek to compete, are over the age of 25 and have not attained the age of 28 on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held."—A. P.

In order to promote education among the Harijans of the State, the Gwalior State Harijan Seva Sangh, at a meeting of the Sangh held here at the Jiwaji Rao Cotton Mills, has decided to build a boarding house for the Harijan boys in the vicinity of the mills.—United Press.

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Recordist: YESHWANT KOTHARE

ONE VOTE VICTORY FOR BOMBAY GOVT.

Motor Tax Bill Passes First Reading In Council

The first reading of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was passed in the Bomaby Legislative Council on Friday by a narrow majority of one vote, 41 members voting for and 40 against it.

When the Bombay Legislative Council assembled yesterday, Mr. M H Gazdar (Karachi) gave notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the firing on Muslim crowd at Karachi on March 19, resulting in several deaths and injuries to about 200 persons.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member said that Government had no objection to discuss the adjournment motion.

The President fixed 4 p.m. for the consideration of the motion.

In reply to Rao Bahadur Kale, the Home Member said that the replies to the short notice questions would be given during the course of the discussion of the adjournment motion.

The President, before calling upon Rao Bahadur Kale to speak on the Motor Vehicles Bill, expressed the hope that the first reading of the Bill should be over before evening.

Discussion was then resumed over the first reading of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill.

Rao Bahadur R Kale (Leader of the Opposition) said that the measure to be equitable needed a careful and thorough revision of the schedule of taxation as embodied in the Bill.

REFER IT TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr G S Gangoli wanted that the consolidated tax should leave no other tax behind. He urged that, in view of the complicated issues which arose out of the several clauses, the Bill should be considered by a Select Committee and brought before another session instead of rushing it through in the present session alone.

Mr. Gangoli then moved an amendment, which stated that the Act, if passed, should come into force on the 1st of September 1935 instead of on 1st April, as was mentioned in the Bill.

By another amendment, Mr. Gangoli wanted the life of the Act to be limited to three years so that reasonable and necessary amendments could be made later in the light of experience.

GREATER BURDEN ON PEOPLE.

Mr L R Gokhale, opposing the Bill said that transport by motor buses was easier and cheaper and the present Bill was but an attempt on the part of the Government to drive the bus-owner from his trade, probably in favour of Railways. He challenged contradiction of his statement that the proposed taxation far from being a relief to anybody, would prove a greater burden.

"UNJUST AND UNFAIR TO ALL"

Mr P R Chicodi moved an amendment to the effect that the Act should remain in force for a year from the date of its coming into operation.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, in opposing the motion, said that, after encumbering people with heavy taxation, Government came forward with the present Bill as if determined to make matters worse.

Mr Bhailal Patel characterised the Bill as 'unjust and unfair to all classes" and wanted the House to reject it.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Khan Bahadur Cooper replying, said that the main issues which demanded consideration in the preliminary stage were whether tolls should be abolished, whether the proposed taxation should be substituted in its place, whether the Bill was to be a permanent measure, and whether it should be applied to the whole of the Presidency or not.

Khan Bahadur Cooper said that there was no opposition to the idea of abolishing the system of tolls.

Regarding the compensation to be given to Local Boards and Municipalities, about which much criticism was made, the Finance Member said that the matter would be considered when the Schedule would be discussed by the House.

Some members of the House complained that the Bill sought to make the poor villager pay for the benefit of Bombay, but the Finance Member contended that it was quite the other way.

The amendments of Messrs. Gangoli and Chicodi were put to vote and declared lost.

The first reading of the Bill was then passed by a narrow majority of one vote, 41 voting for the Bill and 40 against.

The House was then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Saturday.

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6.)

day among all sections of Indian politicians. "Vithalbhai realised," he added, "the mistakes committed by Gandhi and the Congress. That is why during the last days of his precious life he took such an uncompromising attitude. Patel was a realist, he realised the value of Indian propaganda abroad and that is why he made that magnificient donation for such an effective purpose."

Other Indians representing different shades of political thought in London, including Dr S B Warden, Dr C B Vakil and Dr Mahomedi supported Mr Saklatvala's proposition to send a message to the Memorial Committee at Geneva.

Zanzibar 'Zoolum'.

News has reached political circles that a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly is likely to raise the question of Zanzibar Indian residents on the floor of the Assembly. I understand that steps will be taken to call upon the Government of India to ban the entry of Zanzibar cloves from India in view of the replies, which are considered as most arrogant, given by Sir Philip Cunliff-Lister, Secretary for the Colonies, in the House of Commons during the week. Neither Col. Wedgwood, nor Sir R Hamilton seem to be satisfied with the replies given in the House and it is very likely that repurcussion of what has taken place at Westminster may be felt in the Delhi Assembly.

When I sought the views of Mr Beharilal Anantani, representative of the Indian community in Zanzibar whose interests he is watching in London, whether it was prudent for the Indian Assembly to ban the import of Zanzibar cloves, Mr Anantanni said he would not be surprised if such an action was decided upon by the Assembly. In his opinion India's self-respect demands a "drastic step against the Zanzibari' zoolum." Mr Anantani has been in close touch with His Highness the Aga Khan who is in possession of first hand knowledge of conditions obtained by the Indian community in Zanzibar. Immediately on his arrival in London in the latter part of this month, it is expected that His Highness will lead a strong and influential deputation to wait on Sir Samuel Hoare and urge upon the India Secretary the necessity of making Zanzibar Anti-Indian legislation a Cabinet issue as was done by the late Mr Edwin Montagu on another occasion.

According to Mr Anantani's information supplied to him by an influential ex-member of the Cabinet Sir Philip Cunliff Lister offered a handsome apology to a member of the House for "inadvertently misleading him in his earlier reply" suggesting that the India Office had not protested against the Decrees." It was now evident that apart from the admitted harm that has been done to India by the Zanzibar decrees, Britain's trade was now being wiped out by the Zanzibar monopoly in favour of Madagaskar. This must open the eyes of Sir Philip Cunliff-Lister before long. Only last week, I am told, 1,400 tons of Madagaskar cloves were purchased by India and America which means corresponding loss of this quantity of British trade.

What is happening at the House of Commons over the India Bill which is at present discussed in a Committee? The reply to this is well given this week by a local correspondent. This is what he says: "The India Bill pursues its passage through Committee with painful slowness. We are now well behind the time-table, but it would be unfair to say there has been any obstruction. The debates continue on a high level and there is a better standard of attendance than on any other important Bill in this Parliament. Sir Samuel Hoare is improving in debating skill with each day. He is developing a little much-needed punch in his answers to Mr Churchill. There is a new Sir Samuel Hoare, very different from the prim pedantic, rather spiritless gentleman of a few years ago. It is not surprising that he is getting on increasingly good terms with the House."

SATYAMURTI ASKS FOR PRIORITY

Assembly To Consider Repeal Of Repressive Laws On 29th

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 22.

A Bill by Mr B Das to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 is the first to be taken into consideration when the Assembly meets on March 29, the last non-official day of the session. This Bill is to be followed by four other measures by Sirdar Sant Singh to amend the Criminal Procedure Code in several respects. Then there is one by Mr. Fakir Chand to amend the Indian Incometax Act. Seventh on the list is the motion by Mr. Satyamurti to refer to a Select Committee his Bill on the Repeal of several Repressive Laws and to amend some of them.

SATYAMURTI ASKS FOR PRIORITY.

I understand Mr. Satyamurti has written to Mr. B. Das and Sirdar Sant Singh and Mr. Fakir chand to give him priority to make his omnibus motion to repeal repressive laws. None of them has yet given a final reply to Mr. Satyamurti in this matter.

Moreover it is held that there may be some technical objections from Government to repeal all the repressive laws at one stroke and therefore Mr B Das would like to make his motion for the consideration of his Bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908. This Bill was originally conceived by the late A. Rangaswami Iyengar before he went to London for the R.T.C. Part one of the Act was repealed in 1922. Mr. Das's Bill is therefore to repeal part 2

OBJECT OF BILL.

Both these parts it will be recalled were enacted in 1908 with a view to enable the checking of violence by anarchical and revolutionary organisations. "The manner in which part 2 has been used during the recent years to repress avowedly non-violent organisations and non-violent activities and in particular to suppress organisations of the Indian National Congress and peaceful and legitimate activities of the Congress workers (says Mr. B Das) has resulted in the abuse of Law of so serious a character and has inflicted an amount of injury and injustice so wide and general that the highest courts in India have had to point out and condemn them. Hence the Bill."

INDIA BILL PUZZLE FOR HOARE

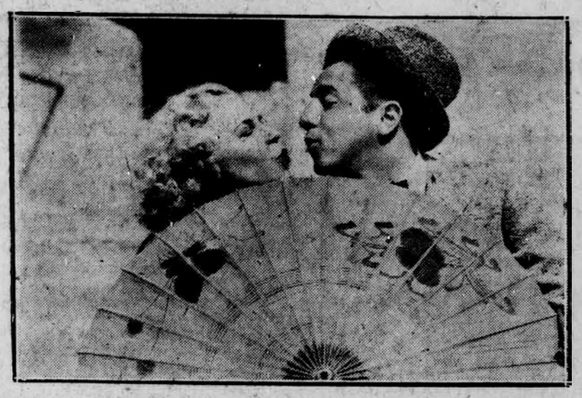
(Continued from page 20.)

ral—the British head of the Government—may issue in case of emergency a proclamation suspending the Federal Constitution and assuming to himself the position of a dictator and there is no provision in the Bill to end this state of affairs. The problem before the House was, supposing the emergency goes on year after year, must the dictatorship continue? In the end Sir Samuel Hoare who was anxious over the puzzle, suggested that if a state of emergency lasted for three years the whole Federal Constitution proposed in the Bill might have to be brought to an end. He argued that it would be objectionable to turn a state of emergency into a permanent dictatorship. He would look into the matter and see whether Parliament should not continue to review the situation." I have also, "he said," to look into the bigger question whether a time limit should not be put on the whole position of the Constitution." Periodical approval by Parliament would not commend dictatorship to Indian opinion, and it would be objectionable to the Princes to see the Federation abrogated in a time of emergency and the powers they had delegated for Federal purposes used outside the Federal Government by the Governor-General. He thought he should have to look into this question again and consider whether it would not be wise to say that after a period of years (of emergency), say three years, the whole Constitution should lapse, as he could not conceive either British India or the Indian States resting content with what would really be a permanent system in place of Federation.

A little later, Sir Samuel Hoare added that after he had looked into the matter an amendment would be put on the paper. Later still, in the debate on the whole clause, he explained that under what he had proposed an emergency could not last more than three years. Supposing the Constitution then lapsed or the emergency was brought to an end, they would not be left with no Government of India at all. They would revert to the provisions of this Act and Parliament would have to choose between that and passing an amending Act.

* * * *

The Parsee Association of Europe has sent through its new President, Mr K P Mehta of Messrs Tata Sons, a message of congratulations to Shah Reza Khan on his Majesty's birthday which was celebrated in London by His Majesty's Minister at the local Legation on Friday, March 15.



A scene from "College Rhythm" which will be shown at the Pathe from to-day.

A scene from "The Merry Widow" which is screened at Carlton from to-day.

Ban On Karachi Vernacular Papers

Magistrate Refuses Permission To Publish Commons' And Assembly Debate Reports On Firing Incident

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 22.

Three local vernacular newspapers published this morning contained no mention of last evening's debate in the Assembly on the Karachi firing or even Wednesday's discussion in the House of Commons on the same subject. This is in pursuance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. served on the managers of the presses about printing these. The newspapers are restraining the publication of any news regarding the firing or hanging of Abdul Quayum last night.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES PERMISSION.

The Editor of one of these newspapers interviewed the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate for permission to publish the bare news of these incidents even after their being censured by the Government officials so that false rumours among the public may be counteracted but this permission was refused. The request to publish discussion in the Assembly and the House of Commons on this topic was also not granted by the District Magistrate who while not expressly declining to permit this publication, however, told the Editor that if it was subsequently considered that by publication of these debates he had contravened the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. He would be prosecuted.

IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.

This affair raises an important legal question and also one affecting the liberty of the press, which is whether the publication in Indian newspapers of debates of the Assembly or of the House of Commons, which is considered privileged, can be prohibited by the order of a Magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

However two local English dailies the "Sind Observer" and the "Daily Gazette" which are not affected by this order have come out with full reports of the debates.

SUSSEX COLONEL REGRETS INCIDENT

Subscribes Rs. 100 For Victims Of Firing

KARACHI, March 22.

The Relief Committee appointed in connection with Tuesday's firing, has received among other subscriptions a sum of Rs. 100 with a covering letter from Lt.-Colonel V. E. C. Dashwood, M. C., commanding the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment who on behalf of the regiment assures the Committee that no one more bitterly regretted the part that the regiment were compelled to play than themselves, especially in a city in which they have lived so peacefully for nearly five years. —A.P.

STUDENTS' EFFECTIVE PICKETING

LAHORE, March 22.

Picketing by student strikers at the Jubilee Technical Institute was resumed this morning, when the school re-opened after a fortnight's recess—being the time given by the authorities of the Institute to enable the guardians of the strikers to persuade them to give up the strike.

Raja Narendernath, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute, accompanied by members of the staff, including the Principal, made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the school, the picketers prostrating themselves on the ground blocking the entrance. The school authorities summoned the police, who tried to persuade the picketers to clear the entrance, but this was of no avail. The City Magistrate also hurried to the scene and heard from the strikers their grievances.

The police were present at the school gates in the afternoon also the picketers continuing to block the gate by lying in front of it.—A. P.

Apply Standards Of Men, Not Of Angels

BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT IN WRONGFUL DISMISSAL CASE

Insubordination or rudeness to a superior officer under provocative circumstances is not by itself, a ground that would justify an employee's dismissal.

In judging an employee's misconduct standards of men, and not of angels, must be applied.

These were among the important points in the lengthy judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court in allowing the appeal of Ardeshar Bomanji Shroff in his suit against the Jupiter General Insurance Company Ltd., a short report of which was published in these columns a couple of days ago.

CLAIM OF RS. 20,400.

The plantiff claimed from the defendant Rs. 20,400 as damages for wrongful dismissal. He was employed as a manager of the life insurance department of the defendant company under an agreement of service for 3-1|2 years.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

On December 21, 1931, the plaintiff was called by Mr. Mody, the managing Governor of the company who asked for some explanation in regard to a life insurance proposal. The plaintiff, it was alleged, behaved in a grossly insolent manner and addressed Mr. Mody in insulting words. As a result of his conduct, the plaintiff was summarily dismissed and was paid one month's salary in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff claimed that he was wrongfully dismissed before the expiry of his contract period and sued the company for damages. Mr. Justice Davar who tried the case originally dismissed the suit, holding that the plaintiff's behaviour amounted to misconduct or insubordination such as entitled the company to terminate his services.

The plaintiff appealed.

JUDGMENT.

In giving judgment, their Lordships observed the question for determination was as to the nature of the contract between the parties. This was contained in a letter dated 24th January, 1930 addressed to the plaintiff and signed by the managing agents of the company. Under the terms of the letter, the plaintiff was to get a salary of Rs. 400 a month from January, 1930 which was to be increased by Rs. 100 every year with effect from July 1 1930 until it reached Rs. 700 a month. This promotion was dependent on a certain increase in the life insurance business put through by the plaintiff. The letter implied an agreement that if the plaintiff failed to fulfil the condition of increased business, the company might terminate the contract by a month's notice, and also that if the plaintiff fulfilled the condition his contract of engagement could not be terminated until the expiry of the period when he would get a maximum salary of Rs. 700 per month. Their lordships agreed with the trial judge that it was an agreement for 3-1|2 years' service.

Discussing the circumstances which led to the dismissal, their Lordships observed that on December 9 a proposal was received by the Company from the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society for a re-insurance for Rs. 10,000 on the life of one Keshavji Maneckchand. Mr. Mody, the managing Governor, saw the proposal and declined it, and Mr. Iyer, who looked after the life department, replied accordingly. On December 17 a proposal for direct insurance for Rs. 50,000 on the same life was received by the defendant company. This proposal was accepted by the Directors in ignorance of the fact that a re-insurance of the same life had been previously rejected, as no reference to it was found in the papers. For this omission, Mr. Mody demanded an explanation from the plaintiff who was the manager of the department. His behaviour at this interview led to his dismissal.

"NEGLIGENCE."

On the question of the plaintiff's negligence, their Lordships observed that if to show an increase of business to claim his promotion he had deliberately suppressed the fact of re-insurance, that would be such misconduct as would justify his dismissal. But this was not alleged by the defendants. The highest that could be put against the plaintiff was that it was an error of judgment.

"INSUBORDINATION."

The other ground alleged against the plaintiff was insubordination.

There was no doubt that on account of a material fact not having been brought to the notice of the Directors, Mr. Mody was annoyed and spoke sharply to the plaintiff. There was also no doubt that the plaintiff, resented this and was rude to Mr. Mody.

But here, observed their Lordships, there was no question of Mr. Mody giving any orders to the plaintiff which he refused to obey. The plaintiff challenged Mr. Mody's right to give him orders in connection with insurance, and in so doing he was relying on a circular which stated that the head of the insurance department was Mr. Iyer, the Secretary of the company, and not Mr. Mody. Therefore, although the plaintiff might have been unduly heated in expressing his views, in their lordships' opinion, there was some substance in his views. The question was whether his conduct on that occasion was so insubordinate as to justify instantaneous dismissal. It was admitted that before that occasion the plaintiff had always been quite polite to Mr. Mody.

One could not lay down any general rule, observed their Lordships, to govern matters of this sort. Every case must turn on its own facts. Their Lordships could quite imagine a single instance of rudeness or defiance of orders of a superior officer which would be a ground for instant dismissal, because it would set a bad example to other employees. But that was not the case here, because the only persons present at the interview were Mr. Mody and Mr. Iyer, so that there was no fear of the plaintiff's conduct detrimentally affecting the office discipline.

MEN, NOT ANGELS!

After all, observed their Lordships, one must apply standards of men and not of angels to persons in this position. The plaintiff had some ground for feeling annoyed, and their Lordships were clearly of opinion that merely expressing his annoyance with unnecessary heat and saying that it was not Mr. Mody's business to interfere in the life insurance department was not such insubordinate conduct as would justify his dismissal.

In their Lordships' opinion, the defendants had not succeeded in showing that there were proper circumstances to justify the plaintiff's dismissal.

Their Lordships awarded the plaintiff Rs. 17,000 as damages, calculated on the basis of his salary for the remaining period of his contract of service with the defendant company.

BOMBAY DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFER

Speakers' Plea For All-India Unity

A conference of the Depressed classes from the U.P. and C.P. residing in Bombay was held under the auspices of the U.P. and C.P. Dalit Seva Sangh Bombay on Saturday last Dr. B. R. Ambedkar presiding. The conference was attended by about 4,000 people and Dr. P. G. Solanki, Messrs. Subhedar, V. G. Savadkar, D. V. Naik, G. N. Sahasrabudhe of the Social Service League K. V. Chitre, R. D. Kawlis, A. Upsham, Vanmali, Thakurchand and Khubchand, D. C. League from Agra and Cawnpore who were specially invited attended the conference.

Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction at the appointment of a special officer for the spread of education amongst the depressed classes in U.P. from amongst the caste Hindus, instead of from the "Depressed Classes" themselves and the appointment of a deputation to wait on H. E., the Governor of U.P. in connection with the removal of Mr Khubchand from the Municipality of Tehsil Ferozabad, Dist. Agra, were unanimously passed.

Messrs. Thakurchand Khubchand, Subhedar, Savadkar Gamre and Gajradas addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience to be united all over India and to carry on the fight for the uplift of the Depressed Classes strenuously in future.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H. R. H. Princess Alice, the Earl of Athlone and Lord Frederick Cambridge arrived at Government House on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Nosherwan Kaikobad Dastur at Government House on Friday.

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No Relief To Rural Tax-payer

Grigg's One Crore Inadequate For Uplift Work

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Speaking on the Finance Bill Mr. Nageswar Rao, M. L. A., gave suggestions as to how to utilise the one crore for village uplift. He said:—

India is a land of rural areas and agriculture is the main occupation of the rural population. The Indian cultivator is the mainstay of the Indian economic structure. Out of 352 millions about 314 millions live in villages. The progress of urbanisation during the last 40 years has been a little more than one per cent. owing to the commercial and economic policy followed by the Government. Inspite of the industrial progress during the last 40 years the population dependent on agriculture has steadily increased from 59 per cent. in 1891 to 73 per cent. in 1931.

The present slow rate of industrial progress is suicidal to the economic interest of this country. Cottage industries which used to contribute to the rural prosperity have gradually disappeared. Agriculture has become a precarious occupation. The world depression and the economic, financial and political policies of the Government of India have crippled the agricultural industry. The exchange and currency policy and the policy of Imperial preference have reduced the incomes of the farmers by several crores of rupees. The abnormal fall in prices during the last five years has reduced the income of rural population by crores of rupees, and the taxes have increased considerably. The rise in taxation in the case of rural population who live on agriculture is much higher than in the case of those who have regular income owing to the fall in agricultural prices.

HEAVY TAXATION

The problem of unemployment in the rural areas has become more serious and pressing than the problem of unemployment in the urban areas. The recommendations which the Royal Commission on Agriculture made in 1928 "that all the resources at the disposal of the State should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift. What is required is an organised and sustained effort by all those departments whose activities touch the lives and surroundings of the rural population," has become much more imperative in 1935. The rural population has been actually living on its capital instead of on its production. Thousands of farmers have been ruined and the downward march is still continuing. The farmers have sold their lands and ornaments to meet their liabilities but there is no hope in sight in the present financial outlook of the Government. The distress gold of the rural population has saved the Government and the country from financial catastrophe. But the Government remains indifferent as usual to the needs of rural population. The Finance Bill introduces no relief to the groaning rural taxpayer.

Though the generous grant of a 100 lakhs is a welcome change in the economic outlook of the Finance Member, it will not effect any material change in the economic condition of the rural population. The financial proposals should have produce some permanent relief to the overburdened rural taxpayer instead of a grant of 100 lakhs. The previous finance Member's pledges are as sacred in the case of general tax payer as in the case of salaried officers. But the work financial policy of the Government is based on the State services. One million servants of the State determine the fate of 350 millions in an ascending scale. From His Excellency the Viceroy to a Chowkidar rule the country in a descending scale. The financial and self-preservation responsibilities of the Finance Member are mainly confined to the servants of the State and the people who maintain these servants have only a secondary consideration.

GRANT AN EYE-WASH.

The main problem for the consideration of the Finance Member is the self preservation of the millions of rural population and his responsibility to them. The rural indebtedness amount to about 800 crores and is increasing day by day. Rural reconstruction in some form or other is necessary to give relief to the rural population by creating employment to the millions of unemployed in the rural areas. If these grant of 100 lakhs of rupees can secure the desired end in 700,000 of villages there is nothing to be said against the policy. But the policy of this grant seems to be only an eye-wash. When the substitution of Direct to Indirect election to the Central Legislatures is taken into consideration, the recent success of the Nationalist and Congress candidates in the Assembly elections has deprived the rural population of their right to direct election Repression and concession always go together in the Government policy. The problem is not how many crores are required but what are the requirements and how they are to be met. It is not a matter of money but a matter of outlook and change of heart. If the Government seriously believes in rural uplift, the first requisite is trust in the people. Repression of all forms is to be discontinued and the confidence of the people is to be secured.

Apart from the financial policy, even in the matter of general services the needs of the rural population are generally relegated to the background. In 1933-34, 1000 rural post offices and post boxes were abolished while those of the urban ones were increased. In starting experimental postoffices the partial contribution system was discontinued and full contribution system was adopted. While the increase in the expenditure of Urban post-offices is 11 lakhs in that of rural post offices is only Rs. 50,000 in the financial year, though the cost of a rural post office is only about Rs. 140 per annum. In the matter of roads and communications the same neglience is shown to the village communications. In the field of public services the claims of rural population are altogether neglected.

The main problem to be solved by the Government is the increase of production and income of the rural population. The development of industries and agriculture to go side by side. Large industries and machanization of industries may require time and money but the revival and improvement of cottage industries can be immediately undertaken by the Government. There are a large number of irrigation schemes like the Thungabhadra, which can be taken up immediately. There are a large number of young men and women, who may be usefully tructed with the rural uplift work. The problem of rural uplift work is really a problem of men more than that of money. Lack of identity of interest between the rulers and the ruled makes the financial and other policies of the Government unreal. India has the good fortune of having a great man—Mahatma Gandhi—among them.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi deserves our tribute for the social services rendered to India. His rural uplift work deserves support without any obstacles. Mahatmaji inspired self-respect, self-reliance and self-confidence among Indians. Mahatma Gandhi may be safely allowed to carry on his village industrial revival work. He is the embodiment of truth, service and non-violence. The Government grant for rural uplift work may be usefully spent for the social and economic uplift of Harijans who have been suffering for years together, by reviving leather industry. From time immemorial leather industry has been a cottage industry among the Harijans. The revival of the leather industry among the Harijans improves their economic and social conditions. There are no politics in the uplift of Harijans. Real and living India lives in villages, which are entirely neglected. The farmers are patient, honest, hardworking and laborious. But their rights are entirely neglected. Mahatma Gandhi may be allowed to carry hope and light to these suffering people. (Applause).—A. P.

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Fundamentals Of United Trade Union Movement

BOMBAY LEADERS AND THE NEW MOVE

Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. M. R. Shetty, Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, and V. B. Karnik, have issued the following statement to the press on the question of Trade Union Unity:—

The question of unity in the Trade Union Movement has again come to the forefront—and this time, we are glad to note, there is a keener desire for unity than at any time before. The general offensive of the capitalist class and the urgent necessity of organising a united resistence against it have compelled all the sections in the Trade Union Movement to think seriously about the question of unity.

FAIR AND REASONABLE.

We stand for an organisational unity of the Indian Trade Union Movement. The basis for unity elaborated by the A.I.T.U.C. is fair and reasonable and should be acceptable to all, the sections of the Indian Trade Union Movement. We hold definite views on the question of international affiliation and sending of delegates to Geneva, but we do not feel the questions to be of such vital interests as to split the Trade Union Movement. The sides we take on these issues certainly indicate the trend of our thoughts on general political problems facing the country. But it will be suicidal to split the Trade Union Movement because of these differences.

UNITY FORMULA.

The unity formula evolved by the A. I. T. U. C. embodies principles accepted all over the world as the basic principles of the trade Union Movement. We wonder why the leaders of the N.F.-T.U. should have any hesitation in accepting them. The dismal experience of the last 6 years will it is hoped, lead them to accept these basic principles and to unite with the T.U.C. in spite of their differences on a number of political questions.

Considerations of a radically different character have kept the Red T.U.C. section away from the A. I. T. U. C. To them we would like to say that the world events have proved the harmful effects of the policies they have been following since 1929 and that their comrades in other parts of the world are fast abandoning the ultra-left line and are reverting the well-tried line of Lenin. Lessons from the recent history of of such countries as Germany and France ought to convince them of the necessity of unifying the Trade Union Movement and of making a sharp turn in the politics that they have been following so long. We appeal to them to abandon their policy of isolation and disruption and to come back to the A.I.T.U.C. in order to build up a strong united militant on Trade Union Movement.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

After making these general observations on the question of unity we must take note of the joint statement issued by some prominent T.U.C. and N.F.T.U. leaders. We regret to find that organisational unity has been postponed and only a sort of united front has been decided upon. The statement attributes the failure of past unity efforts (and also the present presumably) "to some of the differences proving fundamental in character." It would have been better if the leaders had taken pains to enumerate the points of difference. The Trade Union Movement would then have known exactly where the N.F.T.U. leaders stood, whether or not they accepted the basic principle of class struggle and whether how far they were prepared to organise the united struggle of Indian workers. No amount of joint work will pave the way for unity unless differences on these points are dissolved and the N.F.T.U. leaders accept in theory and practice the principle of class struggle.

CALL TO RED T.U.C.

The rejoinder issued by the vice-president of the Red T.U.C. also deserves a passing notice. We would like to make one thing clear to the Red T.U.C. section. We believe that the failure of unity talks with the N.F.T.U. does not necessarily close the question of unity. There can be unity between the A. I. T. U. C. and the Red T U. C. irrespective of the attitude of the N.F.T. Differences of a fundamental character as regards the principles and programme of the T.U. Movement do not stand in the way of the amalgamation of these two bodies. We would, therefore, urge upon the Red T.U.C. to press for a unity with the A.I.T.U.C. and we take this opportunity of assuring it that if those advances are genuine and are accompanied by an unequivocal repudiation of its ultra-left policies it will find within the A.I.T.U. strong forces who will press for the section represented by it being given its legitimate place in the United Indian Trade Union Movement.

Congress Socialist Way To Achieve Freedom

Linking Economic Demands Of Masses With Assertion Of Political Rights

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Labour Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes:—

Wage cuts, retrenchment and rationalization are increasing the misery of the workers. The increase in unemployment is reducing them to the verge of starvation.

Under the circumstances what should the workers do? The workers must unite and fight for their rights. In order to fight, strong organizations of the workers should be built up.

ORGAN OF STRUGGLE.

The organization for the purpose of carrying on the day to day struggle for the redress of the economic grievances is a Trade Union. The Trade Union is the organ of class struggle. It fights for the common interests of the working class against the interests of the employers. It fights for demands such as:

1 Increase in wages with Rs. 40 per month as minimum;

2 Lesser hours of work with 40 hours week;

3 Right to organize and strike;

4 Insurance against sickness, accident, old age etc.

5 Unemployment allowance at the rate of Rs. 20 a month.

The Trade Union alone cannot redress all the grievances of the workers. While fighting for economic demands the workers realize that their demands cannot be satisfied without political freedom

The working class has to fight for political freedom in order to improve its living conditions.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM.

The working class is not alone in the fight for freedom. The peasants and the middle class who are equally exploited are also fighting for freedom. The working class will succeed in the struggle for freedom only when it fights in alliance with the peasantry and middle class. Therefore, to intensify the struggle for freedom the exploited sections of the people should join together on one political platform. To create such a platform the Congress Socialist Party has been formed.

The Congress Socialist Party is the political organization of the three classes fighting for freedom. While fighting for freedom the Congress Socialist Party attempts to define what exactly it means by freedom. According to the Party there can be no political freedom without economic freedom. It judges freedom from the standard of improvement of the material conditions of the toiling masses.

POWER FOR MASSES.

The Congress Socialist Party wants the masses to participate in the struggle for freedom, because freedom is an immediate necessity for them. If the masses participate in the struggle for freedom then they will be able to get the political power in their hands. The party's programme is to transfer all political power to the producing masses.

In order to develop the struggle for freedom the Congress Socialist Party organized the masses on the basis of their immediate economic demands. It helps the workers to form Trade Unions to fight for the redress of their grievances; it helps the peasants to form Kisan Sanghs, to fight for their rights; it organizes the students, the traders and the artisans to promote their interests.

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Wholesale Suspension In London Police Force

Eleven Sergeants And One Constable Accused Of Taking Bribes From Street Bookmakers

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Never in the history of Scotland Yard has there been a wholesale suspension of senior officers of the Metropolitan police to compare with that which has just taken place in the East-end area.

"Eleven sergeants and one police constable, who are alleged to have acted corruptly in dealing with street bookmakers, are affected."

Remarkable action preceded the board of inquiry investigating the allegations, over which Mr. Norman Kendal, an Assistant-Commissioner, presides.

Nearly all the suspended officers belong to M Division, which has its headquarters in Arbour-square, Whitechapel, and are attached to the Leman-street Station.

"Many of the men were actually summoned from their "beats" or their beds to attend an all-night investigation into the charges, and dawn was almost breaking when the last of them went away from Scotland Yard.

EMERGENCY STRIPES

It seems that, following a report by two chief detective-inspectors, Flying-Squad motor-cars made for the Leman-street area or the homes of the policemen whom it was desired to interview, and in many cases the vehicles patrolled the East-end until they found the officers.

Each man who left a beat had his duties taken over by a substitute, and the consequent scarcity of sergeants caused constables who took their places to be issued with the two-stripe band of an acting sergeant.

Subsequently sergeants from other divisions were drafted to Leman-street, and there they will remain until the cases of all men who may be suspended are dealt with.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

Growing Unrest In Algeria, Tunisia And Morocco

The last few days have provided some evidence of the growing concern that the state of affairs in North Africa is causing the French Government, writes the Paris Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". Largely in order to avoid the arrival in Paris of an Algerian delegation which was proposing to lay its grievances before the French Government, M Regnier, the Minister of the Interior has announced his intention of leaving shortly for Algiers, where he will "give careful consideration to the wishes and eventual complaints of the local population."

The Cabinet decided last week to establish a "Mediterranean Committee" composed of the French Cabinet Ministers directly concerned and of the Governors General of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Syria, who would meet periodically to consider the problems affecting the French possessions in the Mediterranean and their economic and political relations with France.

French North Africa has not been "in the news" for a long time; and whenever the French press reported unpleasant facts such as the Jewish massacre at Constantine last August it represented them as being purely local incidents with little or no reference to the general economic and political situation in Algeria. In reality that incident was only one demonstration in many of the acute economic discontent and the growing political unrest from which French North Africa is suffering. The question "Will France be able to hold North Africa?" has not arisen; but every close observer of North African affairs agrees that the problem of French rule over Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco is becoming increasingly difficult and delicate. If the "close economic co-operation" between France and North Africa is to continue it will require much adjustment; and the political agitation against France among the natives has become so strong that some impartial observers seriously doubt whether North Africa may confidently be considered in future as a reservoir of military man power.

Economically the trouble has been described as follows by a leading authority on French colonial problems: "The trouble is that Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco are Mediterranean countries which, with only a few exceptions, produce practically the same commodities as France herself." This is largely true. For instance, over half of Algeria's exports to France consists of wine. There is fierce competition between the Algerian and the French wine-growers; and the latter have been demanding for years the abolition of free Algerian wine imports into France. But this Protectionism is in complete contradiction with the "Imperial" doctrine of considering Algeria as being economically an integral part of France. By keeping her market open to wine from Algeria (which is, of course, a very important buyer of French goods—over three milliard francs a year) France is aggravating the difficulties of her own wine-growers. But if severe quotas were set up against Algerian wine it would be the ruin of Algeria.

The real trouble in Algeria is political rather than economic. The virtual exclusion of Algerians from Government posts is the cause of violent anti-French agitation among the educated Algerians. This agitation is only strengthened by the "Pan-Islamic" movement, the programme of which was drawn up at the Jerusalem Congress of 1931. Though this programme is mainly concerned with the purification of Mohammedan religious practice and with the setting up of private schools for the teachingg of classical Arabic, it is also directed against European colonisation. When the adherents of this movement began to preach in Algerian mosques the French authorities decided to take measures against this practice, which they described as "political propaganda." None but fully qualified priests were to be allowed to preach in mosques. In turn these French measures were denounced by the Algerian "neo-Wahabites" as "French interference with the Moslem religion." There were as a result some violent anti-French riots in March, 1933. The anti-Jewish riots—the worst of which occurred in August, 1934—were also part of the anti-French movement, the Jews being since 1870 in the position of privileged citizens, enjoying the same civic rights as the French colonists.

Tunisia is economically in an incomparably worse position than even Algeria. She is a free market for French imports, but France is not a free market for Tunisian exports. Since 1928, when French quota restrictions were imposed on Tunisian wine, the situation in the protectorate has gone from bad to worse. The Tunisian farmers became so inextricably involved in debt that a moratorium had to be proclaimed last year. The Governor General of Tunis himself recently admitted that "Tunisian agriculture is not worth its amount of indebtedness," and the rural population is described in a recent French publication (whose author is not a Communist but, on the contrary, an "Empire Free-trader") as being "on the brink of starvation."

ACTIVE ANTI-FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Although the Tunisian middle class is largely Frenchified, this has not prevented in recent years the growth of a strong anti-French movement in Tunisia. The Destour, a Moslem organisation, or rather the "neo-Destour" (for the original organisation was disbanded in 1933), has been conducting an active campaign against France, and particularly against naturalised French Moslems whom it refused to allow to be buried in Moslem cemeteries. Such burials of "unclean" Moslem gave rise to serious trouble some months ago, until the authorities were obliged to establish special cemeteries for naturalised Moslems. There has also been a tentative boycott of French goods and a strong movement against the French Administration and the Bey of Tunis, a "French puppet." In September, 1934, eight Tunisian nationalists were exiled to the Sahara region, a measure which gave rise to much violence.

WANTED CHANGE OF POLICY

Morocco is less badly off, though the symptoms of trouble are also present. Unlike Tunisia and Algeria, she is not economically tied to France's apronstrings, for the "open door" agreed upon at the Conference of Algeciras is still in force. Morocco has therefore not been compelled, like Tunisia, to buy French goods regardless of the price and without getting anything in return. The French argue, however, that her export trade, which has fallen by 50 per cent since 1929, could be improved if she had the tariff weapon to bargain with, and some attempts have been made by France to obtain the revision of the Statute of Algeciras. Morocco is a rich country, but the optimism with which she concentrated in the early days of the protectorate on the development of wheat-growing has recently been the cause of many difficulties.

There are phosphate deposits in all the three North African countries, but as their marketing is controlled by a single consortium the production has been regulated and Moroccan phosphates (though of higher quality) have not been allowed to kill the Tunisian and Algerian phosphates. This is the only notable case of organised "Empire" production. Morocco may become very important economically if recently discovered oil deposits prove to be as great as some believe, but this is still an obscure point.

The political unrest is less noticeable in Morocco than in the two other North African countries; but close observers say that the Moroccan temperament is particularly inflamable, and that once the trouble started there it would be likely to be more serious than in Algeria or Tunisia.

Every close observer of Morocco agrees that French colonial practice is at present differing substantially from French colonial theory, that Lyautey's doctrine of a "generous native policy" is being completely neglected, and that France's method of dealing with her colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories calls, in her own interests, for a thorough revision.

Our Baroda Letter

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT OKHA

Govt. Appreciate Work Done By Board And Its Sub-Committees

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, March 20.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, reviewing the annual report of 1933-34 of the Department of Commerce, Industries and Labour, states that the Development Board should meet oftener and take up the problem of supplementary occupations in selected groups of villages in the State.

It is understood that Dr. Jyotindra Mehta suggested for a new economic survey of Baroda State, and it merits consideration but in view of the present financial conditions and of the impending changes in British India, its consideration may be postponed till they have materialised, was the opinion of the Director. It is further learnt that a committee has been appointed to look into the question of standardisation of Government stores and measures are to be adopted to extend the use of electricity.

PORT OKHA DEVELOPMENT

The development of Port Okha continued to be the most important activity of the department. 690 vessels called at the Port as against 679 in the preceding year. There were 266 factories this year, as against 259 of the preceding year, with 25,859 operatives. It is reported that employers, generally speaking, pay attention to the welfare activities in the mills but there is room for improvement in ventilating and cooling systems. Demonstrations were given of improved processes in weaving, spinning, calicoprinting, block engraving and tanning. The Government appreciate the work done by the Development Board and its sub-committees.

FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Looking to the importance of rural problems it is necessary that the pace of industrialisation is hastened by the Government, as also the widening of the scope of subsidiary industries in villages to help the agricultural population.

TWO KILLED IN COMMUNAL CLASH

Sequel To Trouble Over Cow Slaughter

LAHORE, March 22.

A report from Samrain, a village in the Gujranwala district, says that a clash occurred between Sikhs and Moslems on Id day resulting in two persons being killed on the spot and grievous injuries to three persons.

It appears that the trouble arose over the Sikhs objecting to cow slaughter. One more among the injured persons, died in hospital. Details are not available.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JUDGE IN CAR COLLISION

CALCUTTA, March 20

Mr. Justice McNair, of the Calcutta High Court, was involved in a motor accident when his car collided with a taxi at the junction of Theatre Road and Loudon Street. Mr. Justice McNair was not hurt, but the four occupants of the taxi received minor injuries. Both vehicles were damaged.

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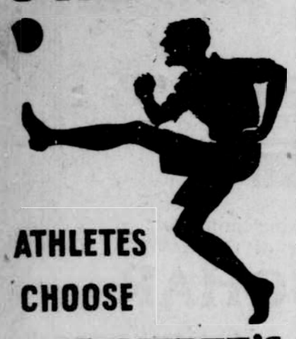

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The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

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Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,02,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Opened-Rules may be obtained on application

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

UNORTHODOX VOW AT WEDDING

"Until Latter Period Of Our Lives"

SPECIAL MARRIAGE SERVICE

In a London paper, it is written as under:—

Bride and bridegroom at a London wedding next month will say "Until the latter period of our lives" instead of "Till death us do part."

This unorthodox vow is in accordance with the special marriage service of the Spiritual Mission Temple, which stands in a quiet courtyard within a few hundred yards of a busy Bayswater thoroughfare.

The temple is licensed for marriages, but few weddings have taken place there.

Miss Annie Herridge, for fifteen years a member of the temple, is the bride.

DEFECT IN CURRENT EDUCATION

No Place For Moral Training

At the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, a public lecture was delivered on Friday last by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji under the auspices of Dnyan Prasarak Mandali on "Correct Theorie son Indian Education The True Theory and how to give effect to it". Mr. M. P. Kharegat, ex-High Court Judge presided. The lecturer examined the various definitions of education including those given by Plato and J. S. Mill and said that the definition given by the Oxford Dictionary was the best though defective in its applicability to India. It defines education "as training mentally and morally."

So far as India was concerned the definition should put moral training before mental training. It was a fatal defect in the current Indian theories of education that it should be confined to mental training alone and should not provide for moral training. In Christian countries the established church with its prescribed religous and moral dogmas undertook the religious and moral training of the young. In those countries both the State and the nation expended millions annually upon the maitenance of the church; but in India there was no such State-aided church amongst non-Christian communities, which could be bound to look after the moral and religious sides of the education of the Indian young. The British Government could not prescribe any religious and moral doctrines for any Indian community.

WHAT EDUCATION REALLY IS?

The current theory of education in India was that neither the teacher nor the pupil need have any training as to what education really consisted in and what its aims and objects were and should be, nor need he taught that true education did not consist in cramming and in passing examinations but only commenced after the course of passing them was over. Cramming and passing of examinations thereby were denounced in those days as the goals, for which Indian students worked.

But the real responsibility lay with the Indian Universities for not placing Indian education on a truly scientific basis following the example of the West as to moral and religious training. But the gifted British educationists, who had modelled the system of school education, for Gujrat at least, had crammed Gujrati as well as English school text-books with the highest moral lessons in prose and poetry. But these text-books have since then been condemned and replaced by text-books intended to cram the young Gujrati mind with supposed useful general knowledge without its having a smattering of knowledge about "the beauty and perfection of the human soul" (in Plato's words) and human life.

CONVICTION UNDER ARMS ACT

CALCUTTA, March 21.

A Muslim youth named Azat Ali was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of possessing an unlicensed six-chambered revolver. He was arrested with the revolver in a street in Calcutta.—A. P.

Allahabad.—Mr. Monindranath Bose, aged 36 years, proprietor of the Allahabad Paper Trading Company was found dead in his house under circumstances leading to suspicion that he committed suicide. Loss in business is suspected to have unhinged the deceased's mind. It appears that the deceased wrote some letters including one to his wife in Calcutta just before his death. Papers containing certain arithmetical calculations were found on his table.

POLICE BAN PROCESSION

Proposed Deputation To Council President Checked

A meeting of the Lorry Owners was held at Wadi Bunder yesterday morning and the following statement has been issued in connection with the proposed procession of the lorry owners:—

"We have been surprsed to get the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police prohibiting the procession and the assembly of the lorry owners. The procession was not meant to break any breach of peace or danger to public safety. The lorry owners have been ventilating their grievances up to this time by all legitimate means by holdings meetings and carrying on press propaganda. No breach of order has taken place as yet, and we are at a loss to know what should drive the Police Commissioner to place a ban on our procession and assembly.

The wailings of the lorry owners have gone unheard yet. They therefore wanted to go in a peaceful procession to the Council Hall where the Bill is being drafted into law. They wanted to appeal to the members of the Council through a deputation to meet the President, and also by issuing printed appeals to the members. As such the action of the Police Commissioner is most unwarranted.

We therefore emphatically condemn this action on the part of the Police Commissioner as it is most unjust and against the rights of the public.

POLICE ORDER

The following is the Deputy Police Commissoner's order:—

Whereas it appears to me that there is a likelihood of a breach of the public peace and danger to the public safety if the procession of private and business lorry-owners announced by leaf let published by the Lorry Owners' Propaganda Committee to proceed from Wadi Bunder to the Council Hall on the afternoon of Friday, the 22nd March, 1935, is permitted,

Now, therefore, I, James Walter Rowland, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Sub-Section (3) of Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, prohibit on the 22nd March 1935 any assembly or procession of private or business lorry owners, drivers or cleaners in the area south of a line drawn from Ferry Wharf (Bhau's Dhakka) to Back Bay along Carnac Road and 1st Marine Street.

LORRY STRIKE IN BOMBAY

In view of the ban, the original idea of taking a procession to the Council was abandoned.

But instead, a body of deputationists, consisting of members of the Bombay Lorry Owners' Propaganda Committee, was sent to the Council Hall to air the grievances of the private and the business lorry owners if the proposed Motor Vehicle Taxation Bill were passed into Law.

Mr. Mustapha Karim's garage, where the meeting of the lorry owners was announced, was packed in the noon with owners of private and business lorries.

More than 800 lorry owners, it is stated, took part in yesterday's "hartal" as a mark of protest against the Bill.

The Wadi Bunder area was strongly patrolled by the Police.

There was a complete stoppage of transport and not a single bale of cotton nor a bag of grain was lifted till the deputationists were in the Council.

Among public lorries which did not participate in the strike were those of the Bombay Transport Company and Donors' Transport Company, and Shavaksha Kapadia's.

Two months ago, the B.E.S.T. Coy, and the Bombay Municipality, joined the protest, as the enhanced taxation would also affect their finances. But in yesterday's activities, they are reported to have taken no part.

There were many private lorry owners or companies who took part in the strike. Dunlop Tyre Company's lorries also participated.

What Grievances Are.

The grievances of the owners of private and business lorries are that the enhanced motor vehicle tax proposed in the New Bill coming up for discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council would hit them hard, and that the bullock-cart owners and Port Trust Railway would benefit.

In proposing the new taxation the Government have left out of consideration the taxable capacity of the lorry owners. The present income from a lorry is scarcely equal to the increase proposed in the Bill.

This can be met only by increasing the rates of haulage (which is Rs. 4 at present) and which means a burden on trade and industry that is already suffering from foreign competition.

It would be also a burden to the general public because this increased taxation will be transferred to them in the form of increased prices of goods hauled.

Further, there is also a limit to which the haulage rates can be increased. Bullock-carts and the Port Trust Railway, are not affected by the new taxation. As a consequence, the lorry owners, particularly the small ones will go out of business. They will not be able to pay the taxes because their present income (Rs. 20 per month net) cannot meet the demand.

They cannot increase their income because their income depends on the goods hauled and the increase in the haulage rates is limited by the competitive rates offered by the bullock cart owners and the Port Trust Railways.

The appeal concluded that the lorry owners had come to the Council to place their case before their representatives. They appealed to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council in the name of humanity, fairplay and justice to vote down the heavy taxation proposed by the Bombay Government and to reduce the scale to the present taxes paid by them.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BENGAL

Western Disturbance Causes Further Rise In Temperature

POONA, March 22.

A fresh western disturbance caused a further rise of temperature and extension of cloud along the Northwest Frontier and Kashmir. Widespread thunderstorm and rain occurred in Bengal and Assam with a few showers in Orissa and Upper Burma.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Mymensingh three inches, Narayangunj one inch, Dibrugarh, Gauhati and Silchar half an inch each, Sibsagar, Tejpur, Barisal, Jessore, Berhampore, Balasore a quarter of an inch each.

FORECAST

Fairly widespread thunderstorm and rain will occur in East Bengal. Assam and Burma and in southeast Madras and Mysore. A few lightshowers will extend along the Northwest Frontier.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.026 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.1 degrees 1.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.2 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ

Celebration In Bombay

For the first time Iranians of different creeds and sections met together under the auspices of the Iranian Association, which was formed three months ago under the patronage of H. H. the Aga Khan to celebrate Jamshedi Naoroz at a garden party in the Victoria Gardens on Thursday.

The Consul-General for Iraq and the Afghan Consul were among those who attended the party. Mr. M. J. Shushtary, president of the Association, addressed the gathering and a message received by the Association in reply to a congratulatory telegram sent to H. I. M. the Shah of Iran on the occasion of his birthday was read.

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Amritdhara Med. phial	0|15|0	instead of 1|4|0	Amritdhara Lotion	0|12|0	instead of 1|0|0
Amritdhara Small phial	0|6|0	instead of 0|8|0	Amritdhara Balm	0|12|0	instead of 1|0|0
Amritdhara Ointment	0|12|0	instead of 1|0|0	Amritdhara Soap (Box)	0|10|6	instead of 0|14|0

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From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

The daily bath has been abridged to an invigorating plunge or shower. Exercises compressed into a few scientifically planned movements, and by the use of Oatine the time spent in massage has been reduced to a few minutes instead of hours.

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After Miss Mayo, Nila Nagini

Dr. Anklesaria Shows Up Brain Behind Anti-Indian Campaign

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Dr. A. Anklesaria, Lecturer on Indian Philosophy, who recently returned to India after nearly about 15 years' stay in America throws a flood of light, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on the "modus operandi, of the "low-downs" in that country who apparently find it a profitable pastime to carry on a sustained campaign of villification against India through various media of propaganda, namely, the films, stage performances, radio discourses, public meetings, newspapers writeups etc., in the absence of any official protest from the Government of India through the British Ambassador in America, who is supposed to protect the interests of India over there:

Q.—May I request you to give us an answer to the question which has been asked by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose from his exile in Vienna, namely, who is behind the well-planned anti-Indian propaganda that seems to have radiated all over the Continent, of late, from its base in America? Whose brains are directing this propaganda? And whose money is financing it?

INDIANS KEEP MUM

A.—The film "India Speaks" was introduced in America in March or April, 1933, being shown for the first time in New York. But the picture did not come to my notice until the month of July, 1933, when it was announced to be shown in the City of Portland Oregon. In New York City, there were about 500 Hindu students and businessmen and why they did not make any protest in the matter passed my comprehension. However, I took the earliest opportunity of seeing the picture along with some of my friends. We were completely disgusted at its obnoxiousness and had no doubt in our minds that such pictures could not have been produced except with the set purpose of lowering India in the estimation of the American public.

We at once decided to appeal to the film Bureau, and as a matter of fact, lodged our formal protest with the City Council the very next morning. On the day after that I was called by the Secretary to the Council and directed to present our case before the Censor Bureau. As the sequel to these efforts the picture was ordered to be stopped only on the last day of the first week's run. But much harm had already been done and humiliation caused.

CHALLENGE TO PRODUCERS

So I hit upon the idea of taking lease of the picture and show it to the public for another week, making it a point at the end of each day's show to deliver an explanatory lecture to the audience vindicating the ancient culture of India.

I also challenged the producers, particularly the author Mr. Richard Holiburton, an Englishman by descent but domiciled in America to an open debate for the sole purpose of exposing the distortions of fact and misrepresentation of the religious customs and beliefs of India that the notorious film contained. But this challenge was not accepted. The American Press in general, however, gave us very cordial help.

The effect of this campaign in vindication of India was so strking that other neighbouring cities also invited me and wanted to learn the truth about India, her manners and customs. Thus, for a period of several months I carried on the work as best as my pockets could support. We succeeded in creating a lot of flutter over there for the time being, and we were confident that the news of such a scandalous film production must have reached India through the Foreign News Agency which professes to cater world news to the Indian newspapers. And I was shocked to learn on my arrival in Bombay in September, 1934 that is to say, about a year after I had carried on this campaign in New York, that India had not known anything about this film, which I should regard as an "outrage on India."

Q:—Excuse me for the interruption, but I think you are staying from the specific questions I put to you.

A.—I beg your pardon. I will presently satisfy your curiosity about the party or parties that undertook the production of such anti-Indian films. Well, shortly after Miss Mayo's "Mother India" was published in 1929, a movement was set on foot in Hollywood to produce a film version of that book. Immediately on getting scent of it, several pro-Indian and cultured American elements including State Ministers, Priests and professors opposed the idea with the result that the Hollywood picture companies refused to undertake such a production and backed out of the enterprise.

"MOTHER INDIA" MODEL

And this opportunity was seized by some "low-downs" in the words of the "Statesman" who manufactured the picture under the name of "India Speaks" as a private enterprise under the direction and supervision of a publicity seeking Englishman.

Elated with the success of this experiment, the Anti-Indian propaganda syndicate hit upon the idea of bringing out a stage version of "Mother India," and in this connection requisitioned the services of Madame Nazimova, the famous dancer. When I saw this performance, I approached Madame Nazimova along with Mr. Manly P. Hall one of the most influential lecturers and author of several well-known books, and we both requested her to dissociate herself from such a scandalous performance. The only excuse that she would give for it was that she was being paid for it and that she was making a living through it. We did not rest content with this abortive attempt to persuade Madame Nazimova whose participation undoubtedly enhanced popular attraction for the show.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR REFUSES TO MOVE.

I next sought the intervention of the British Ambassador in the United States in the matter with a request, in the language of the "Statesman" to impress upon the film producers of this type that they were committing a breach of International Courtesy an offence against the Comity of Nations. But unfortunately nothing was done from that quarter, and the show went on, creating a bad feeling in the minds of the American womanhood as to how horrible it was for a woman to be born in India. In this connection, I think it would not be out of place to mention that when the film entitled Henry VIII came over here in India, it was prohibited to be shown to the Indian public on the ground that it was likely to create an undesirable impression in respect of an English King and thus hurt the pride of the English people out here. When I saw that picture in America, I could imagine from the scenes of voluptuousness and the private life of the King which were portrayed therein that it would be banned in India, and so it was. But the scandalising of Indian people is allowed to go on every day in every part of the world in every conceivable manner without evoking the least protest from the Powers that be in this country or their official and accredited representatives in those places.

Q:—Will you kindly give us an idea of the sources through which anti-Indian propaganda is carried on in America?

A.—There are elements and influences working through a very subtle process in America against India, her culture and religious customs. The medium through which this nefarious work is done consits of the radios, newspaper offices, universities, school text books, churches and also the film companies. Why, one may ask, is the Indian metaphysical Science always presented in America through the radio only in its negative and destructive aspects.

NILA NAGINI IN PICTURE

What good, I again ask, does it do to the newspapers to publish two and a half pages full of stories and pictures, week after week, supplied by Miss Nila Cram Cook insinuating even the sacred personality of Mahatma Gandhi with a series of nauseating practices? Then again, whenever there is any film version about India there is always a snake a widow and a child mother more or less brought into the picture for the purpose of scaring away the foreign people from knowing India better through trowel and personal contact.

In America, continued Dr. Anklesaria, there are institutions such as the English-speaking Union, the British Commonwealth Club and so on. Why do these clubs not utilise their influence in creating a better atmosphere regarding India as do some of the International cultural centres in America such as the Theosophical Society? Instead, these institutions only glorify England's triumph and achievements in the world. I have attended some of these conventions myself, and my suggestions in this behalf often fell on deaf ears.

REGARD FOR AMERICANS

In conclusion I want to state that I have got the deepest regard for the American people for their genuine love of human rights for all Nations, their insatiable curiosity and ooen-heartedness to know the truth and to give a square deal to every one.—United Press.

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RE-OPEN INDIAN MINTS TO SILVER

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia's Cure For India's Monetary Evil

The following letter appears in "Better Money of Karachi:—

Sir,—I appreciate highly the efforts which "Better Money" is making to tell the world what silver currency means. Our currency legislation has for many years victimised 'the producers' of India. In 1896 with our exchange at 13d. to the rupee the producer got about Rs. 19 for his £1 worth of produce which he exported. Since 1898 with exchange at 16d. to the rupee, he got only Rs. 15 for his exported produce. Now he is getting (at 18d. to the rupee) a fraction over Rs. 13. He is worse off to-day since 1896 by 30 per cent.

INDIA'S HEAVY LOSSES.

The Babington Smith's Committee which fixed the rupee at 2s. gold said in clause 34 of its report that fixity of exchange is a convenience 'not a necessity,' and yet our exchange was artificially shoved up to 2s. 11d. to the rupee which lost to our treasury over thirty crores of rupees to say nothing of the enormous losses sustained by the producer. After a trial of about ten mosths it was abandoned by the Government and exchange went down to about 15d. which was gradually raised by Government to 18d. by the middle of 1924.

This is a short history of our pranks with India's currency. I look upon India at present as being on the verge of the economic collapse. According to the Trade of India Review 1933-34 prices have fallen about 48 per cent. since 1929. Our imports last year shrunk to 117 crores and exports to 208 crores which included 59 crores of gold. In 1925 I asked the Finance Minister if by raising exchange from 15 to 18d. he had not inflicted a loss of about 12 per cent. on the producer. He acknowledged in the Legislative Assembly that there was a loss, but said that it was made up by the higher gold price which the producer obtained in the neutral markets of the world. I wrote another letter to the "Times of India" and asked if the ryot was considered too rich to forego this advantage, and whether the high prices obtainable then would be guaranteed to him. I got no reply to that.

INDIA'S SALVATION

The salvation of India lies in re-opening the Indian Mints to silver: and next to that in fixing the ratio at 12d. sterling. England having gone off the gold standard since September 1931, our exchange to-day is not 18d. gold but 18d. sterling which means less than 12d. gold. You will find a scathing denunciation of our currency policy in the "Statist" (London) of the 5th November 1892.

JAMSHETJI ARDASEER WADIA.
Bombay.

RAIN AND RAIN-MAKING

Sir C. V. Raman Explains Phenomenon

TRIVANDRUM, March 18.

"India wants rain, but not all powers of the earth can bring down the showers. Should we, therefore, say that Science, if it cannot bring down rain, from the skies, is of no use?" queried Sir C. V. Raman, the distinguished scientist and Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in an address on "clouds" at a gathering of teachers and students on the Science College grounds yesterday.

GOSPEL OF DESPAIR.

"I do not wish to preach the gospel of despair" continued Sir C. V. Raman, "but I wish to talk to you about clouds, rain and rain-making as one who believes that knowledge, even if it does not bring power, is worth while, because it brings us closer to the forces of Nature. It might perhaps bring us closer to the day when we shall force rain from the unwilling skies."

Sir C. V. Raman added that to an agricultural country like India, the subject of rain and rain-makers must be of perennial interest. He referred to the ancient belief that rain could be brought down from the skies by prayers to gods. Even at the present time, he said the belief had a strong hold in the minds of some people.

The daily variation of the phenomena of the skies was essentially one of the phenomena of clouds, cloud-formation and cloud disappearance, continued the speaker. Clouds did not consist of water vapour alone. There were clouds which had particles of water.

He next described cloud formation and certain discoveries made by scientists.

STUDY OF SCIENCE.

In conclusion, Sir C. V. Raman referred to the study of Science and the spirit of inquiry and said:

"If we always know where we are going the journey ceases to be of interest. Real interest in Science is the unexpectedness and strangeness of it, the fact that you have the pleasure of exploring in unknown territories. The desire to go behind the obvious and find something different from what the world has known has been the motives of Science"—United Press.

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Saturday, Sunday, 2-30 Matinee
DAILY—5.15, 8 and 10-45
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What is going on in Bombay at present that you can find from this play.
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P.S. Munnibai's best songs and Chakram Joshi and his wife's best comedy.
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SALVI, SHAKUNTALA,
VIJAYADEVI
No Maharashtrian can afford to miss this thrilling episode from Mahratta History
NOTE:—
FROM NEXT FRIDAY
at
ROXY Talkies

All-India Competitive Examination

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A competitive examination will be held on Tuesday, the 6th August, 1935, to fill vacancies which are expected to occur for appointments as Assistants and clerks in the first and second Divisions of the Ministerial Establishment of the Government of of India Secretariat and Attached Offices during the period from the 1st October 1935, to the 30th September 1937.

The number of vacancies which will occur during these two years is not definitely known at present, but in the first year three vacancies in the first Division and one in the second Division are anticipated. There may also be other unforeseen vacancies during the period in question.

Applications for appearing at the examination must be made on the prescribed form and must reach the Public Service Commission together with all the necessary documents not later than the 30th April 1935.

The examination will be held at the following centres: Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Madras and Simla. The fee for the examination will be Rs. 20.

Other particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Metcalfe House, Delhi, until 15th April and thereafter from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Kennedy House, Simla.—A. P.

Selections For To-day's Races

Mabrook And Mazeppa For Daily Double

(BY "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the 6th Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE
KASSAB 1
DAGASTAN 2
SIMON 3

2nd RACE
RASHID PASHA 1
N'AMAT ALLAH 2
BAY PRINCE 3

3rd RACE
MABROOK 1
LOOKMAN 2
SUN ROSE 3

4th RACE
PRINCE SHIVAJI 1
LEICESTER LADY 2
ANOTHER DELIGHT 3

5th RACE
HUSSUN AL IRAQ 1
NASSIRWAN 2
DESERT PRINCE 3

6th RACE
MAZEPPA 1
LAST ADVENTURE 2
DUNEDIN 3

7th RACE
ASHVARAJ 1
MR. PIP 2
NATBAY 3

8th RACE
CAVERN 1
SEATON ROSS 2
PERMARCH 3

9th RACE
SAIFULDOWLA 1
SONIA 2
BARKHAT 3

DAILY DOUBLE
MABROOK & MAZEPPA

DAILY TREBLE
HUSSUN AL IRAQ, ASHVARAJ, & CAVERN

Acceptances For To-Day's Races

Good Sized Field In Queensberry Handicap Of 7 Furlongs

The following are the acceptances for the Sixth Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE KUT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clauses in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance. —Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Gani Beg 9-1, Kassab 9-1, Arab King 9-1, Aloom 8-11, Shariff 8-11, Beautiful 8-10, Taj Baha 8-10, Repeater 8-10, Zubbaian 8-10, Samran 8-10, Magnificent 8-10, Jarrada 8-10, Dagastan 8-10, Royal Clair 8-10, Grey Prince 8-10, Howel 8-10, Simon 8-10 and Ruby Fish 8-10.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE KUT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clauses in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance. —Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mulzoom 9-3, Jamal Beg 9-3, Lemon 9-1, Marmora 9-1, Bay Prince 9-1, Sallal Ahmar 9-1, Gold Fish 9-1, Saggar Beg 9-1, Tilarmoosh 8-10, Na'amat Allah 8-10, Tariff 8-10, Rashid Pasha 8-10, Sunshine 8-10, Kalehkhan 8-10, Fair Play 8-10, Zohal 8-10, Quality 8-10 and Amirulmulk 8-10.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE SPRING STAKES.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Kurdi 8-10, Sun Rose 8-5, The Knut 8-5, Alharith 8-5, Lookman 8-5, Dolfuss 8-5, Forat 8-4, Mabrook 7-6, Howel 7-6, and Kooleb 7-2.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Ballintoy 9-4, Quick Image 8-13, Oratorio 9-2, Madge Mee 8-5, Leicester Lady 9-0, Another Delight 8-12, Clairette 8-11, Hatless 7-13, Prince Shivaji 8-9, Anomalous 8-9, Achieve 8-8, Uptojinks 8-8, Lord Wensleydale 8-7, Greek Jack 8-7, Nadova 8-4, Cryptogram 8-2, Strength 8-2 and It 7-11.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs. Penalties.—Winners, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener, 14 lbs. Arabs in Class I, W. I. T. C. Ltd., to carry 7 lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

No Limit 10-0, Hussun al Iraq 9-4, Baden 9-3, Farat Prince 9-0, Nassirwan 8-9, Mujbil Hatim 9-1, Eeda 9-1, German 8-10, Desert Prince 8-9, Harry Johnson 8-9, Forat 8-7, Blanche 8-3 and The Duke 8-3.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Knight's Adventure 9-3, Fairford 9-2, Chivalresque 9-3, Last Adventure 8-1, Bedsocks 9-2, Misty Dawn 7-10, Grecian Orb 8-11, Mazeppa 8-10, Dunedin 8-4, Young Bachelor 7-13, Picaro 8-4, Rooz 8-2, Episode 8-2, Rimmon 7-12, Heliograph 7-8 and Sky Hawk 7-6.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Raghubeer 9-0, Eve 8-12, Mr. Pip 8-8, Cybo 8-5, Mananna 8-2, Havanna II 8-2, Whatanight 8-1, Magnitude 8-0, Natbay 7-12, Ashwaraj 7-11 and Ladyal 7-5.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Lady Brendan 9-2, Myron 9-0 Maid of Orleans 9-0, Ootman 8-11, Cavern 8-10, Staff Officer 8-7, The Nun 8-5, Permarch 8-5, Pin Money 8-5, Seaton Ross 8-4, Heritage 8-2 and Glen Gowan 7-13.

9th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance About 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in class II.

Breach 9-4, Jahan Ara 9-1, Muhaisin 8-9, Mumrih 8-8, Kabaila 8-7, Barkhat 8-2, Nickel 8-2, Sonia 8-1, Asian Beg 8-1, Saifuldowla 8-0, English Star 8-0, Bulbul Hazar 7-13, Tara 7-11, Madhi 7-8, Misyer 7-7 Goolab 7-7 Zoojum 7-4 and Darya Dil 7-4.

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Leading Features Of Sunday, 24th March, 1935

A Sixth Instalment
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"I GUARDED KINGS"

by Ex-Inspector Harold Brust of New Scotland Yard, in which he describes how he trailed the Irish Terrorists and narrowly escaped death at the hands of one of them.

Inspector Brust's Memoirs exclusively in the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" in serial form.

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(3) ALL EYES ON AFRICA
(4) ON SUPERSTITION
(5) BOMBAY, THE SLEEPLESS
(6) MOSCOW LOOKS UP
(7) BROADCASTING BOAT RACE

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1. CINEMA PAGE.
2. ART PAGE.
3. SCIENCE PAGE.
4. LITERARY PAGE.
5. WOMAN'S PAGE.
6. CHILDREN'S PAGE.
7. SPORTS PAGE.
8. CHESS PROBLEMS.
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will enable 37 fortunate readers to sell their copies to us at prices varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per copy.

Question----Answer Competition

Entry Coupons of this New Competition, carrying prizes totalling Rs. 1,000 in value, appear in the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition of 10th, 17th and 24th March, 1935. Closing date 27th March, 1935.

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OBAIDULLAH KHAN GOLD CUP HOCKEY

Bombay Lusitanians Hold Out Promise Of Better Show

BHOPAL, Mar. 21.

H. M. Hayat wires:—

The All-India Obidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament of Bhopal, the premier tournament in C.P. and Central India, commenced here during the last week. The growing popularity of this tourney is born out by fact that 72 teams entered for this year including such crack teams of All-India Reputation as the Customs and the Lusitanians of Bombay and others from Delhi, Rampur and Bareilly.

ENJOYABLE PLAYGROUND

In the first round the number of weeker teams were eliminated and the subsequent rounds promise to be full of thrills and excitement for spectators who are drawn to matches in their thousands every afternoon. By the kind permission of H. H. Nawabsahib the tournament is being played at the Aish Bagh Polo Grounds which is one of best turfs in India and provides the most perfect and enjoyable playground for the competing teams. The Managing Committee is unsparing in time, energy and attention to every little detail of arrangements of the tourney and the comfort and convenience of the visitor teams from outside.

Out of the matches so far played in the preliminary round, those that provided keen contest and fine display of game were the following:

RISING HOCKEY STAR

No. 1, Youngmen of Rampur State vs. Independents of Delhi, this was a hard fought game and the Rampur Youngmen though supposed to be attenuated by the defection of three or four players who joined their neighbour's team. The Nobles of Bareilly nevertheless gave a good account of themselves by beating the seasoned Delhi Team by two love goals on replay after the goalless draw on the first day. Nasirali, their right in forwad, a boy of 15, was most conspicious on the field and impressed the audience as the rising hovkey star. Moneer and Manzoorali, the others of the forward line, and Tahirshah, as centre half, played very good game.

No. 2, Lusitanians of Bombay beat the local heroes by four goals to two.

And No. 3, Bareilly extended Sultania Infantry of Bhopal by three goals to nil.

Both matches provided interesting game. The Lusitanians as the advance towards top are expected to make still better show.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Widnes 22, Broughton 4.
Barrow 16, Keighley 5.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the closing scores in the Professional Billiards match at Thurston's Hall:—

DAVIS (in play) 7,880
SMITH 5,209

"BARNEY" EASTON'S SUSPENSION

Needs To Be Reconsidered

The restoration of N. Whiteside's licence has been appreciated by a vast army of race-goers, with whom the smart young lightweight jockey is very popular. The Club authorities considered that Whitside had been punished enough when he was debarred from riding for a period of five months

There is still another professional towards whom the Stewards have not shown their usual clemency. This is "Barney" Easton, the ex-jockey and trainer, who, it will be recalled, was suspended last Bombay Season.

Easton in a long career extending over sixteen years, as jockey on this side, has never been up before the Stewards for any improper practice and has a clean record.

The offence for which Easton lost his ticket hardly merited such drastic punishment.

Easton has always been popular with race-goers and the withdrawal of his licence has meant the deprivation of his only means of livelihood.

Any act of clemency on the part of the authorities in the case of Easton will be much appreciated.

Lieut-Col. R. E. Vyvyan, Royal Corps of Signals, has been appointed Chief Signal Officer, Western Command, India, with effect from April 1.

KILLED OWN CHILD

Tamboli Girl And Mother Get Life Sentence

KHANDWA, March 22.

For committing the murder of a newly born child by strangling it, a young Tamboli girl and her mother have been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Khandwa.

In the course of the prosecution story, it was stated that the police on receipt of information that the girl was in a delicate condition, asked her not to destroy the child after birth, but in spite of the warning and watchfulness of the police, the accused in order to save their face and prestige in the society killed the child.—United Press.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

JUBBULPORE, March 22.

Mystery shrouds the death of a man who was found shot dead at a place five miles from Rannod.

It appears that the man intended to give his daughter in marriage, but did not have the means to do so, and through desperation committed suicide. Another version is that he was a victim of foul play and was shot dead by his enemies.

The State Police are investigating the case.—United Press.

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THE SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL CHRONIC STOMACH TROUBLES

Such as: Gastric Flatulence, Neurasthenic or Nervous Dyspepsia, Chronic Gastritis, Gastric & Duodenal Ulcer, Enlargement of Liver & Spleen, Colitis, Gall Stones, Etc. Write for further particulars:

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The steady growth through the years as evidenced by the short Progress Statement below is the best indication, we believe, of popular confidence in the Canara Bank, Ltd., and the approval of the type of service rendered.

PROGRESS STATEMENT.

Subscribed Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Reserves	Deposits.	Working Capital.
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
2,25,000	2,00,000	89,000	3,60,000	6,83,000
1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
3,00,000	3,00,000	1,61,000	8,99,000	14,19,000
1924	1924	1924	1924	1924
3,00,000	3,00,000	2,62,000	18,10,000	24,69,000
1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
3,00,000	3,00,000	3,88,000	37,42,000	46,99,000
1932	1932	1932	1932	1932
6,00,000	3,30,000	4,31,000	55,46,000	65,62,000
1934	1934	1934	1934	1934
6,00,000	3,31,000	4,50,000	58,62,000	73,49,000

A net work of nineteen offices at BOMBAY-FORT, BOMBAY-MANDVI, HUBLI, MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, DAVANGERE, CHICKMAGALUR, Etc., Etc.
Every facility is given to customers to transact all kinds of banking business at very competitive rates.

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COOLNESS
At the touch of a switch!

The hot weather need hold no terrors if you possess an Electric Fan. Trouble free and economical in current consumption, they are a necessity in every home. Come and see them at BEST SHOWROOMS, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

Leaflet free on request.

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F1-3-35

Disorders of Digestion

Catarrhal, Fermentative, Ulcerative

Angier's Emulsion exercises soothing, lubricating, anti-fermentative effects throughout the entire digestive tract. That is why it is so valuable in affections of the stomach and intestines.

It soothes and cleanses the mucous membrane, allays irritation, fermentation, catarrh, ulceration. It restores tone to all the digestive functions, and it promotes normal healthy action of the bowels. Equally useful for adults and children, Angier's agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs.

The Most Palatable of all Emulsions

A Doctor writes: "I advocate strongly the use of Angier's in all cases of flatulent dyspepsia, intestinal indigestion, and that terrible complaint — mucous colitis. I have seen, both by myself and as a consultant, several cases in which Angier's was *the* remedy." (Signed)————,M.D., M.B.

Of all-Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SUICIDES BY OPIUM

Two Cases Investigated By Coroner And Jury

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the City Coroner yesterday at the inquest on Gangaram Ramji Bhor (20) a 'hamal' in the B. B and C. I. Rly.

A Police Constable, who found Gangaram lying sick on the pavement at the Bellasis Road removed him to the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday last. Soon after admission he died.

Medical report said that stomach contents smelt strongly of opium.

Unknown Man's Death

"Opium poisoning self-administered" was also the verdict recorded by the City Coroner on an unknown Hindu, aged 20, who was found lying unconscious near the Back Bay Baths.

A police constable, who discovered him at the place on Wednesday, removed him to the G. T. Hospital but on the way he died. At the inquest he stated that the deceased was well-dressed and that no marks of violence could be found on him.

Jailed For Keeping A Gaming House

Found guilty of the charge of keeping a common gaming house, Jacob Silas, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to a week's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5/- on Friday.

It was alleged that the accused was the owner of a block of rooms on the third floor of Haji Cassum Building, Bellasis Road.

The accused was known to the police before his house was raided, on October 14, 1934. He was alleged to have employed several agents to accept bets for him from the public on horse races. Jacob Abraham was one of those agents.

BOGUS PUNTER

Superintendent Smith, it was stated, called a bogus-punter and asked him to lay a bet with Jacob Abraham. Subsequently the same day, Sub-Insp. Kokje of the C.I.D. raided the residence of the accused and arrested him.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He admitted that he received bets through agents, but they were credit and not cash bets and that he used to settle accounts on the road and not in his rooms. Therefore, his rooms could not be considered as a common gaming house.

The Magistrate held that the room was a gaming house as instruments of gaming such as records of bets were kept in the house. "The accused," he added, "by employing agents to bet or wager with the public, would be said to have himself gambled with the public."

PRIMUS STOVE TAKES TOLL AGAIN

The Primus Stove has taken its toll again.

Manibai Dhirajram (25), wife of Mr. Dhirajram Rama Shankar Upadhye, a teacher in the Bhatia High School, sustained extensive burns on Thursday at Santa Cruz. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital but died there later.

Krishna Prasad Balkrishna, a student, stated that on Thursday noon when he was reading in the verandah, he heard agonising shouts of the woman and rushed to the kitchen.

This was bolted from within and when he broke open the door, he saw his aunt "lying burning."

Witness raised cries at this and himself fainted. When he recovered from the shock, he saw people in the room.

To a question, he replied that his aunt did all the cooking in the Primus Stove and that for lighting it she never used spirit.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following burns accidentally sustained.

BOY KILLED BY CAR

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday by the City Coroner at the inquest on Dyaneshwar Laxman (8) who was run over by motor car Y 120 at the Tardeo Road on March 17. The boy was removed to the J.J. Hospital for children but died on March 19.

A constable stated that the boy attempted to cross the road when he was only ten paces away from the car. Ismail Mohammad, the driver, sounded the horn and applied the brakes but with no result. The mudguard struck the boy on the forehead and he fell down.

The constable then removed him to the J.J. Hospital for treatment and informed the boy's parents.

Major Toogood, who will succeed Major Vaux as Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, arrived by the Mail Boat.

Air Marshal Sir Edgard Rainey Ludlow-Hewitt, Director of Operations and Intelligence, British Air Ministry, was another prominent arrival by the Mail Boat.

SENTENCE ENHANCED

High Court Double Punishment Inflicted For Highway Robbery

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court enhanced the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Fulya Tanya, a Bhil by the Sessions Judge of Dhulia.

On July 13 last when two villagers, Govind and Mahadu, were proceeding in a tonga, they were attacked and robbed by two men, Fulya Tanya and Tipya Gadaba, about two miles from Vasman village. Both the culprits were traced and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

Tipya's revisional application was dismissed by the High Court, and on the Government's motion, their lordships had enhanced his sentence to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In those proceedings, the High Court also issued a notice against Fulya to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

After hearing his counsel Mr. G. S. Gupte, their lordships enhanced the sentence to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions sentenced Suja Vella, a young Rajput motor cleaner, to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of attempt to commit murder.

On January 2 last, the accused had a quarrel with Sakharam Luxman, another motor cleaner, and stabbed him with a knife.

Mr. Vasavda appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Daruwala for the accused.

BOOK-KEEPER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Kamaldas Nagardas Vani (30) was removed to the Harkisondas Hospital on Tuesday night in a semi-conscious condition. On admission he smelt of alcohol.

He died the next day.

Dhirajlal Kamalsi, a schoolboy, said that his father who was a book-keeper in a merchants' shop at Javeri Bazar, was in a "demented condition" for the last two months. On Monday, when witness returned from school, he saw his father lying in bed in an unconscious condition. He later removed him to the Harkisondas Hospital.

A letter recovered from his person stated his "brain having been affected, he was committing suicide."

Pending report of the Chemical Analyser, the inquest was adjourned to April 4.

VERDICT AT INQUEST

An inquest was held on the body of Joseph Anthony De'Lima (25) a student of the J. J. School of Art, and Anthony Menezes, who were drowned near Bandra on Thursday.

After hearing the evidence of several witnesses the jury returned the following verdict.

"Asphyxiation due to accidental drowning in the sea at Mahim."

2 DROWNED IN BANDRA CREEK

Boat Capsizes Throwing Occupants Overboard: 4 Christians Rescued

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, March 21.

News has reached here that two youths were drowned this afternoon, when a pleasure boat containing six Christians capsized in the Bandra creek.

The boat is said to have bumped against a pier. The impact was so terrific that the occupants were thrown overboard. A fishing boat came to their rescue, and picked up four of them but the remaining two could not be seen. One was, however, picked up, when it was too late to save his life. The other is still missing. Their names are Joe A. Lima (dead) and Anthony Menzes (missing).

MOSLEY'S ATTACK ON JEWS RESENTED

Mr. Nathan Laski Challenges Blackshirt Chief

At a Zionist conference in Manchester during mail week Mr. Nathan Laski issued a challenge to Sir Oswald Mosley. Referring to Sir Oswald's campaign against the Jews, he said:

"We have to confront him with arguments. We have to show our English fellow-citizens that the accusations he makes against us are false. He has been in the public life of this great Empire of ours for over twenty years. Can he show us one single constructive work that he has done for the benefit of his fellow-citizens? I want to put before him a challenge. He always accuses us in generalities. He has told us that the international Jew sits in his London office manoeuvring everything against the good interests of this country.

"He knows what the libel laws are in this country, and no accusation that he makes against a community can be brought to book. But let him have the courage to mention names whereby we can test his accusations in the law courts. He has come to Lancashire and made statements which I throw down at his feet and say are false."

GLADSTONE AND MACDONALD

Mr. Laski was speaking at the opening of the morning session of the conference. "We are a scattered race who have no power to protect ourselves from persecution," he said, "Even small nations such as the Belgians, the Greeks, and so on, are able to protect themselves internationally. If there had been similar persecutions among them as there is among the Jews there would have been war by now." Mr. Laski recalled the words of Gladstone on the Bulgarian atrocities, and pointed out that in face of the persecution of to-day the Prime Minister of this country had never uttered a word of indignation against Germany.

Speaking at a later session of the conference, at the Midland Hotel, Mr. L. Bakstansky, general secretary of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, claimed that the Keren Hayesod and national funds collectively had only provided in Palestine an advanced system of health and education but also the capital for some enterprises in Palestine which were now on sound lines and for the benefit of the whole people. The Keren Hayesod in fifteen years with £1,500,000 created 50 colonies for 12,000 settlers, and established the principle of self-labour.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

Ajanta

SOAP

This toilet product of the well-known 'NASCO' make is prepared under mechanical equipments of latest type and under technical direction representing the latest laboratory research.

THE LURE OF AJANTA—OF THE CAVE and THE TOILET

AJANTA soap will give distinction to your taste and mark delicacy of your judgment.

HUNDRED PER CENT. SWADESHI.

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PILANO PILE SALVE

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Pilano is the only remedy of its kind that has cured Piles. It is the Best and Safest and has definitely cured all sorts of Piles, where all other remedies have failed. It can be recommended with the utmost confidence to all sufferers from this distressing complaint. Original testimonials can be seen at our office. Try it now and get rid of your agonies immediately. Of all dealers, large tube complete with nozzle Rs. 1|12|- V. P. Ans. 4.

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Phone 24761.

Rs. 500 FINE FOR GAMBLING

Fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100 were imposed on seven persons by Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay, under the gambling act, yesterday.

Munirkhan Vazirkhan, the principal accused, was alleged by the prosecution, to be the person who conducted a gaming house at Room No. 11, on the second floor of Mahomed Building, Null Bazaar. He was also said to have received bets from the public on "Sutta" and horse-races, by employing certain persons to work as agents either on commission or a permanent pay basis.

It was also stated that eleven other rooms had been rented by the accused Munirkhan in the same building. They were used as a rendezvous for the agents. Accounts of bets received by the agents from the public in the streets or elsewhere, were handed over to Munirkhan at these places. With a view to frustrate the law and evade the police, the rendezvouz was changed from room to room.

On receipt of certain information, Sub-Inspector Gowde of the Princess Street Police Station raided the place, arrested ten men and seized over Rs. 4,000 in cash and a large number of betting slips.

MUNIRKHAN'S DENIAL.

Munirkhan denied that he engaged any agents or servants to accept bets from the public, nor did he keep, use or occupy any room in the house as a common gaming house. It was also pointed out, on behalf of all the accused, that the warrant under which they were arrested was defective.

The Magistrate, however, held, that it was proved that instruments of gaming were found in the rooms raided by the police, and that according to Section 3 of the Bombay Gaming Act, whoever was the owner, user or occupier of a room where instruments of gaming were found was liable to be found guilty of the offence.

Three of the ten accused were given the benefit of the doubt and were acquitted.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

The Magistrate also expressed his appreciation of the manner with which Mr. Mankar, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case, and also complimented Sub-Inspector Gowde, the investigating officer, on his skill and ability in handling the case.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

High Court Taxing Master To Act As Insolvency Registrar

The following civil appointments, transfers and grants of leave have been announced in Thursday's Bombay "Government Gazette":—

Mr. S. J. Rahimtoola, Officiating Assistant Taxing Master, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, to officiate as Insolvency Registrar, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, with effect from April 1, 1935, pending further orders, vice Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, Barrister-at-Law, retiring from that date.

Mr. J. H. Hammond to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. A. F. Clarke, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Col. M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., a Superintendent of a Central Prison in the Bombay Presidency, is granted leave for 8 months.

The Rev. Canon C. F. Forescue, on return from leave, to be Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, vice the Reverend K. C. McPherson.

Dr. W. Burns, Director of Agriculture, is granted leave on half average pay for six months and six days in continuation of the leave granted to him in Government Notification dated 29th January, 1935.

Mr. R. J. Smith, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 13th April, 1935.

Mr. R. N. Samarth, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Excise, Poona Division, vice Mr. P. J. Hudson, reverting.

Dr. M. S. Patel to be Honorary Professor of Industrial Chemistry and Dr. S. K. Bannerji, Meteorologist, Bombay, to be Honorary Professor of Applied Physics, in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, for the academic year 1935-36.

Mr. Mahomed Niaz Ahmed, Officiating Assistant Engineer, who was placed under suspension, is dismissed from the service of Government with effect from March 14, 1935.

Mr. Kaikhusro Manekshah Taleyarkhan, Officiating Court Receiver and Liquidator, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, to be Court Receiver and Liquidator, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, from March 24, 1935, vice Mr. H. H. Wadia, retiring from that date.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 22

B C. RATE
T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Ready March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April: 5/32 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 281 1/2
Banks selling T T 279 1/2
Banks buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 540
Banks buying D D 550
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 52 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 7/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 134 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.76 1/8 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/16 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 22nd instant
Java/London 7.02 22nd instant
London/Paris 72.15 21st instant
London/Belgium 20.47 21st instant
London/Switzerland 14.70 1/2 21st instant
London/Italy 57.43 21st instant
London/Berlin 11.83 1/2 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 21st instant
London/New York 4.76 1/8 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.03 3/4 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-6-10 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 27 3/16 21st instant
Silver London Forward 27 5/16 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 59 1/16 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 21st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mons 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 21

2 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £73 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 3/8

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 21

May 0.94 plus 1/2c
July 0.91 5/8 plus 5/8c
October 0.91 1/4 plus 1/4c

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 16/18th March 24,253 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,463,536 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,400,813 bales
Increase 62,723 bales

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 21

March 59 1/2 plus 5/8d
May 61 1/2 plus 1/2d
July 63 plus 1/2d
December 65 1/8 plus 1/2d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 21

March 11.98
April 12.07 plus 01
May 12.15 --01

EASTERN BANK TRUSTEE & EXECUTOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000

(Controlled and Guaranteed by The Eastern Bank, Ltd)

Acts as Executor and/or Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally.

Apply for special Booklet:—

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Imports Of Indian Cotton

LIVERPOOL, March 6
(By Mail)

We understand that four million spindles have already been offered under the redundancy scheme. This is good news and as soon as the scheme gets into working order many more firms will take advantage of it. With exports down by 40 per cent. from pre-war days, and spindles only 15 per cent. less, the present system of cut-throat competition can only be dealt with by some such proposal as this. Even before the War competition in Lancashire was too fierce and 50 per cent. of the mills were unable to pay even moderate dividends, except during the periodical boomlets and many mills were working at a definite loss.

CLOTH

The Indian Budget news was very disappointing particularly after the great efforts made to introduce more Indian cotton into Lancashire. Imports of Indian cotton have increased 40 per cent. this year over last and some sort of reciprocal gesture was anticipated from the other side. Actually many of the Indian mills are so badly organized that a reduction of 5 per cent. in the duty would probably be a barrier too high for them to negotiate, though a reduction from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. seems a small enough concession to us.

The one consolation that can be derived on this side is that the removal of the uncertainty should release a fairly substantial volume of business which, it is believed has been held back by dealers in India. Already telegrams are coming in containing offers for an extensive range of cloth, but these are mostly well below makers ideas of value and a few days may yet elapse before terms can be adjusted and orders begin to flow with any freedom.

The turnover for the week with India has been small. Only trifling lots of dhooties, mulls, jaconnets, prints, dyed cloths, brocades and fancies have been booked for any outlet. Bids have remained persistently low and any amendment has been fractional.

Burnley makers of printing and finishing cloth have met with demand from the Continent, West Africa, the Near East, and Iraq, far below what is needed to keep active looms in operation and more machinery will have to be stopped unless fresh business is forthcoming within the next week or 10 days. Fair lots of grey cloth for finishing abroad have been sold to Switzerland and Scandinavian countries and the first-named has also bought voiles, cambrics and embroidery cloths in limited quantities.

Dominions markets have been steady buyers in modest lots of drills, twills, sateens, plain and coloured stripe poplins and dress fabrics and a more varied, but still inadequate, business been fixed up for home consumption in which fimbrics, cambrics, poplins, plain cloth and artificial silk goods have predominated.

YARN

Stocks of yarn are accumulating and many mills are reducing the number of working spindles. price cutting is general in most sections but margins are still better than they were before the recent price fixing schemes were brought into operation. Some substantial sales have been made of thread yarns but Hosiery yarns have been particularly dull, in fact all other sections of the trade have been quiet and featureless.

It is reported from Shanghai that one of the largest Chinese-owned cotton mills in Shankhai has been auctioned by orders of the Bank mortgagees. It was bought by a Japanese firm for £180,000.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 22

Ready Javas Rs. 13-2
Shipment March Rs. 3-6-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-8-6
Shipment June Rs. 3-10
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-11
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-12
Kesar Rs. 13-14
Saraya Rs. 13-4
Purtabpur Rs. 13-4
African Rs. 13-4
Java Spot F.3.50

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 21.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer. Power & Lt. Pfd dol. 6	13
Amer. Power & Lt. 5 p.c. P A	11
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	16
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond dol. 5 Pfd	41
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd	45
Consolidated Gas	19-1 2
Columbia Gas	6
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd A	50
United Corporation	2
American Tel. & Tel.	103
Western Union Telgm.	22-1 4
Radio Corporation	4-1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	39
New York Central	13-1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	8
Pennsylvania R.R.	19
Union Pacific R.R.	88
Great North Pfd.	10
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	27
American Tobacco B	86
Canadian Pacific	10
Radio B. Pfd.	39
Amer. Locomotive	10
Bendix Aviation	13
Sperry Aviation	8
Radio Pref B.	39
Amer. Cyanamid B	18
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	16
Edward G. Budd Mfg.	4
Courtiss-Wright Corporation	2
Hupp Motor Car Corparation	2
Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc	24
United Light & Power Co. 'A'	1
Remington Rand	8
Bethlehem Steel	24
United States Steel	28-3/4
American Smelting	33
Noranda Mines	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	23-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	9-1 4
Kennecott Copper	15
Cerro de Pasco	43
Int. Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	23
General Motor	28-1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N. J.	37
Phillips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	12-3/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg.	18
Chase Bank	20-1/2
National City Bank	18-3/4
Sun Life of Canada	285
Celanese Corpt. of Amer.	21
General Foods	33
Du Pont de Nemours	89
Goodyear Tyre	17
Emmies	7
American Water Works	53
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	14
Continental Oil Company	16
B. F. Goodrich Company	8
Int. Tel. & Tel. Corptn.	6
St. Regis Paper Company	1
United States Rubber Co.	11

Total Business one million.

Brokers Loan down 69 million dollars.

U. S. Steel working 64 p.c.

Market firm at the close. Utilities strong on Government's more favourable attitude towards Washington Plan.

In 1934 National Dairy earned 93 cts. per share.

In 1934 Elec. Bond & Share Co. earned 21 cts. per common share.

RISE IN COPPER

Wheat Situation Better

Bombay, March 22.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

WHEAT

With decreasing exports from the Argentine, and heavy shipments from Australia, to the Far-East amounting to 3 million bushels against 2 3/4 million bushels last year, despite her current crop being five million qrs. smaller than last season, the Liverpool market exhibits a slow but gradual recovery tending to adjust the disparity of lower contract prices and higher spot parcel values. According to Logan and Bryan, there is a possibility of 18 per cent. abandonment in U. S. A. winter acreage owing to the unfavourable weather as indicated by the condition of 72.4 per cent. compared with 75.6 per cent. a year ago which proved to be a disastrous yield. Additionally, the farm stocks in America are estimated on March 1st at 93 million bushels against 125 million bushels a year ago.

COPPER:

More favorable news from the Conference in New York was responsible for an advance in prices though terms of such an agreement are not yet known.

NEW YORK SUGAR

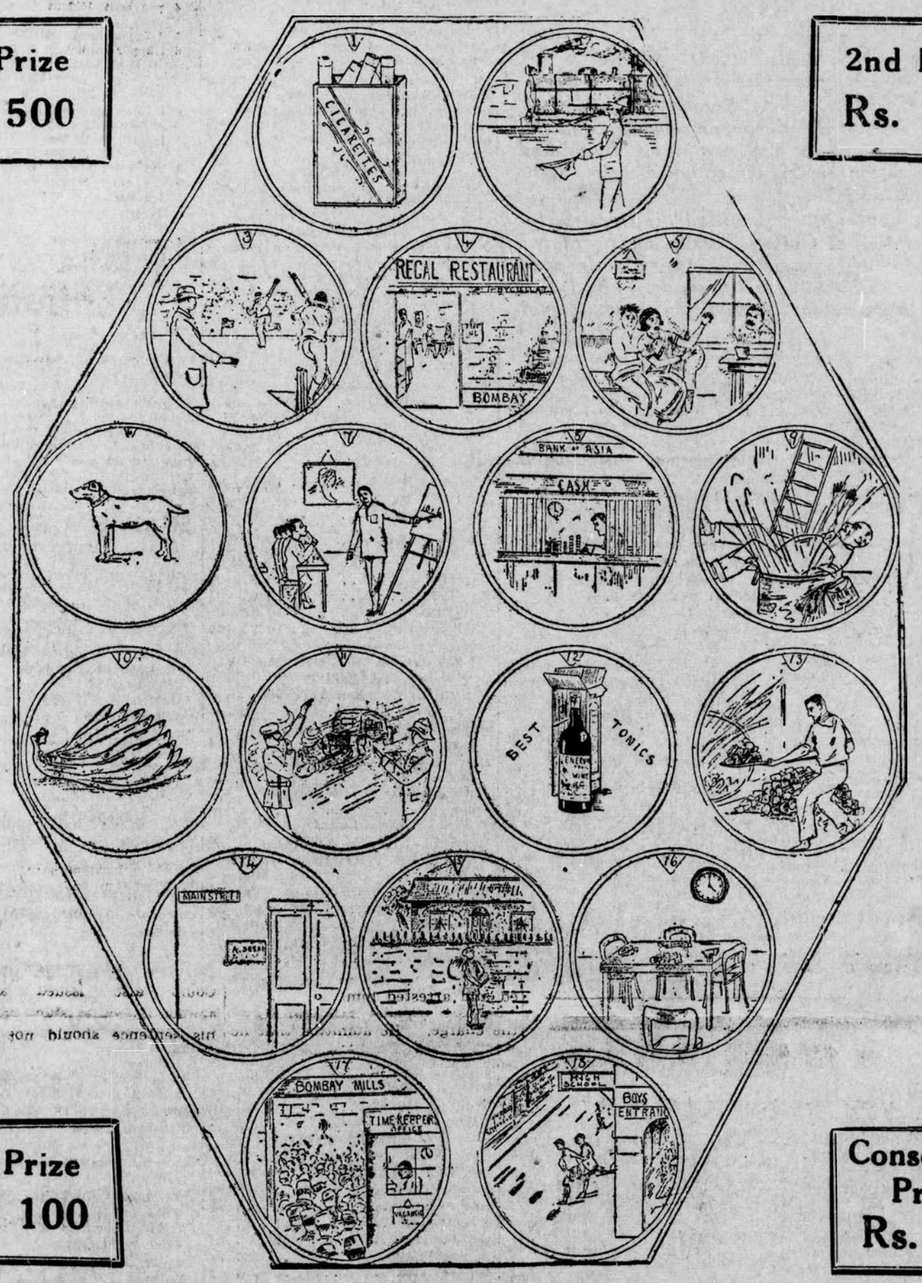
New York, March 21

July 2.16—03
September 2.21—02
December 2.27—03
July 2.19—03

Question-Answer COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200



3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes Rs. 200

LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind?
2. What is his address?
3. How does one get refreshed?
4. Where is punctuality necessary?
5. What is a popular fruit?
6. Why did he get angry?
7. What is helpful in running the train?
8. What is a thief most concerned about?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit?
10. How many legs has a cow?
11. What is a popular game?
12. What produces smoke?
13. Who generally blows whistle?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult?
15. Where is clock essential?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists?
17. What caused him surprise?
18. What do unemployed wish for?

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given above. The pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questons. For instance the answer to question No. 5 "What is a popular fruit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17 and 14th March, 1935. Closing Date 27 March, 1935.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Bombay, March 22

Below we give the final American cotton ginning figures with comparative figures of previous years:—

	In running bales	In 500lbs. bales
1934/35	9,439,000	9,634,000
1933/34	12,660,000	13,043,000
1932/33	12,703,281	12,994,490
1931/32	16,628,874	17,095,594
1930/31	13,755,518	13,931,507
1929/30	14,544,584	14,821,499
1928/29	14,296,549	14,477,874
1927/28	12,283,112	12,956,043

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, March 21

	This week. £
Total Bullion	193,100,000
Public Deposits	14,900,000
(a) Other Deposits	145,800,000
Government Securities	86,000,000
(b) Other Securities	17,900,000
Notes and Coin	75,100,000
Notes in circulation	378,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	46.73 p.c.
(a) Other deposits including bankers	105,300,000
(b) Other securities including discount and advances	5,400,000

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 141 at Cross Rate 1.76 3/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 219 Liverpool May 1935 6.11 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 219 New York May 10.72 Rs. 31 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.76 3/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 22

Wheat	7,948 cwts.
Linseed	1,979 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	936 cwts.
Gingellyseed	46 cwts.
Poppyseed	238 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,702 cwts.
Castorseed	532 cwts.
Rice	11,050 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,679 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,429 cwts.
Gram	2,585 cwts.
Joowar	784 cwts.
Maize	46 cwts.
Barley	214 cwts.
Bajree	2,232 cwts.
Coal	2,547 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 22

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 13 9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	£105 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 8 6
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	17 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corpn Ord	3 2 6
Calcutta Tramways Ordy	1 12 9
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	3 3 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 0 0
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0
Gent and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	85 0 0
East India Distilleries and S P Ord	1 2 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 0 0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	46 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	120 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 5 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 Defd	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 0 0
Shandara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	86 0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 22

Broach A/M opening 214; highest 215 1/2; lowest 212 1/4; closing 213

Broach J/A opening 209; highest 211; lowest 207 1/4; closing 209

Oomra March opening 186 3/4; highest 187 1/2; lowest 186 1/4; closing 186 1/4

Oomra May opening 184 1/4; highest 185; lowest 184; closing 184 1/4

Bengal March opening 120 1/2; highest 121; lowest 120; closing 121

Bengal May opening 122 1/8; highest 124; lowest 122; closing 124

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 10

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 23

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (31-4-35) Rs. 13 3/4

Uncertainties Of European Situation

Heavy Liquidation Followed By Short Covering

FALL IN AMERICAN COTTON CLOTH EXPORTS

Firmness Of Wall-Street Market

Bombay March 22.

The uncertainties of the European situation and the absence of definite plans for the new crop dominated sentiment on the cotton market which ended very slightly lower.

"The lowest figures ever recorded" is the discription of the Association of Cotton Textile merhcants of America's cotton cloth exports for 1934 which dropped by 76,000,000 to 226,000,000 square-yards. The fall is ascribed mainly to persistent competition from Japan. —Reuter.

The New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on speculative selling influenced by unfavourable European situation but later prices rallied on strength of Wall-Street and covering by shorts.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with May 10.76. There was scattered buying and at the opening business in May position was done at 10.77 which was the highest level of the day. Later on there was considerable selling which resulted in a decline of 32 points from the highest level and May was quoted 10.45 the lowest level during the early part of the afternoon. Towards the close there was active short covering influenced by firmness of Wall-Street market and the session closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points for distant months but near months were steady and closed unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points up at 11.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 10.95c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with May 6.11 on Thursday. The market responded to improved Egyptian cotton position. There was further replacement buying and trade calling. Later on prices reacted on hedge selling by outsiders and on long liquidation and disappointing New York advices. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a net rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points at 6.35d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close March was quoted 5.36 and May also stood at 5.36.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was fairly good enquiry for Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points with Spot cotton 16 points up at 8.20. Uppers futures advanced 7 to 8 points and Spot Upper cotton prices improved 17 points at 7.18d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on active buying. Sakels futures advanced 59 to 51 points while Ashmouni futures gained 43 to 45 points.

STILL NERVOUS

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Alternative fits of speculative selling and trade buying resulted in an unanimated market.

An important statement was made by Mr. Morgenthau that the U.S.A. Government is prepared to sell gold abroad thus aiding other countries to return to the Gold standard.

The ginnings published on the 20th instant are 9,469,000 in running Bales and are equivalent to 9,634,000 in 500 lbs per bale. These figures were in line with expectations.

The trade attention seems now focussed on new crop loan, the way to find an export out-let for old crop and the Continental political situation.

Various proposals are under discussion in the U. S. A. Senate to give a 12 cent loan on new crop to limit the Bankhead quota to 10 million bales with no loan on new crop but an export bounty to exempt that on 3 bales producers instead of 2 Bls; to reduce or entirely abolish the processing tax on domestic mills and provide such compensation to farmers from the Relief Fund but none of these seems to be as yet approved by the Administration. The "Journal of Commerce" stated on reliable authority that an announcement from the President in respect of the urgent issues such as the loan on newcrop and the processing tax, is likely to be issued this week. With regard to the political Continental situation, the impending programme appears to be in the melting pot and it is difficult to pronounce any opinion on the future German action. Despite the Belgian Cabinet's resignation the official announcement reaffirming to hold on to the Gold standard has temporarily subsided nervousness. Until a definite statement is forthcoming from the Administration on new crop loan, we look for a nervous market with preference to buy on weak spots.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool: (19-3-35) (10-12 a.m.) 3 up i.e. 6.01 May. On more confident feeling concerning the European outlook, there was considerable replacement of liquidated contracts. Offerings were light.

(Closing) 8 up i.e. 6.06 May. Highest 6.09 i.e. 11 up (11-45 a.m.). Lowest 6.00 i.e. 2 up (3-15 p.m.). Reacted on resignation of Belgian Government. Later prices recovered on trade calling and short-covering in response to New York. Closed steady.

Liverpool: (20-3-35) (10-12 a.m.) 1 down i.e. 6.05 May. Speculative buying of new crop later eased on Continental and London selling with the European political situation acting as an unsettling factor.

(Closing) 2 down i.e. 6.04 May. Highest 6.09 i.e. 3 up (10-01 a.m.) Lowest 6.00 i.e. 6 down (11-15 a.m.). Quiet and narrow market. Indian selling otherwise featureless. Closed steady.

Futures: (19-3-35) Closed 37 up i.e. 10.69. Opened 14 up i.e. 10.46. Highest 10.73 i.e. 41 up (2-43 p.m.) Lowest 10.43 i.e. 11 up (10 a.m.) The New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and buying on reaction theory.

Futures: (20-3-35) Closed 3 up i. e. 10.72. Opened 9 up i.e. 10.78. Highest 10.78 i.e. 9 up (10-0 a.m.) Lowest 10.62 i.e. 7 down (12-01 p.m.) The New York market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

21st March:—

New York May highest 10.77 plus 05 (10 a.m.)

Lowest 10.45 —27 (12-59 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.14 plus 10 (11-45 a.m.)

Lowest 6.08 plus 04 (3-35 p.m.)

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends on March 22nd:—

New York: After early decline market recovered in sympathy with stock market News unimportant. Prefer buying on break. Moderate business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York: Early decline on liquidation and New Orleans and stop-loss selling. Rallied later on covering and trade buying.

New York: Rains reported but more needed in the South-West. Strength in stock market has caused short covering Advance is improbable unless consumption improves.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends on the 20th instant:—

Liverpool: Good trade buying. Market appears over-sold. Looks higher.

Liverpool: Undertone much steadier. Japanese interests good buyers. Offerings light.

New York: Market rallied on proposal of agrarian Senators to continue twelve cent loan for new crop and abolish processing tax.

New York: Natural reaction. There was little pressure to sell. Expect seesaw market till new crop policy decided.

New York: Agricultural Department stresses necessity of abundance at low cost if no loan extended. New crop discount will widen and would cause narrower Liverpool/New York difference. We continue to favour purchases below 10 cents.

They received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends on the 21st instant:—

New York: Mills position very difficult owing to high basis. Export demand has not improved. Administration say no change in contemplated present policy. Think market in an unsound condition for the present.

New York: Market irregular. Buyers cautious. Dry goods trade poor. Better resistance at decline but further advance depends on developments of new bullish factors.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Decline caused by unfavourable European situation; rallied on Shorts covering influenced by advance on the Stock market: trading narrow, prefer buying on declines only.

Liverpool: Think advance has gone far enough for the present; looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled on 19th instant:

Liverpool: Market well liquidated. Think it safe to buy around present level.

Very considerable hedge lifting East Indian and general buying on better political situation.

New York: Less pressure, scattered covering, some new buying, legislation still indefinite.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled on 20th instant—

Liverpool: Market acts badly under light selling, general lack of confidence.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Expect some reaction upwards but advise realisation on advance since consider position very uncertain pending definite constructive policy America

Copper: Awaiting developments Conference; meanwhile steady on progress believed satisfactory.

Rubber: Trade buying to-day; expectations revision cuts increasing.

Wheat: First hands not pressing but outside influences unhelpful.

Rubber 5 3/4 13/16 5 7/8 15/16
Copper £28-5-0
Wheat 5/2 1 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 21

May 1935	10.72
July 1935	10.75—03
October 1935	10.35—05
December 1935	10.44—04
January 1936	10.45—05
Middling Spot	11.05—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar 21.

March 1935	10.53—03
May 1935	10.65—05
July 1935	10.69—05
Middling Spot	10.95—05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York Mar. 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 21.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
March 1935 ..	..	6.12 +05
April 1935 ..	..	6.09 +04
May 1935 ..	6.11	6.08 +04
June 1935 ..	..	6.05 +04
July 1935 ..	..	6.02 +04
August 1935 ..	..	5.95 +04
September 1935 ..	..	5.89 +05
October 1935 ..	5.86	5.83 +05
November 1935 ..	..	5.83 +05
December 1935 ..	..	5.80 +05
January 1936 ..	..	5.80 +05
February 1936 ..	..	5.79 +04
Middling Spot ..	..	6.35 +10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 21.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —	
March 1935	7.83
May 1935	7.81
July 1935	7.79
October 1935	7.72
November 1935	7.72
January 1936	7.62
March 1936	7.70
F. G. F. Spot	8.20

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar 21.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.41
Fine (Good Staple)	5.56
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.71
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.55
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.70
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.49
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79

SEEDS.
London, Mar. 21.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton March sellers £9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/Apr sellers £11/2/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, March/Apr sellers £11/8/9.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Cont.) C.I.F ton, March/Apr sellers £10/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton, March/May sellers £11/7/6.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton No offers

LINSEED OILS.
London, Mar 21.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt April sellers 20/4-1/2

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/10 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 21

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-7/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar 21

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0.1/8 per cent. to 0.1/4 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, March 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 92/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 108
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/6
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 115
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 93/14 and gave way to Rs. 92/14 on heavy selling. The market was unsettled and uncertain.

Friday 6 p.m.

London opening advices were easy to-day and 3 1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan was quoted 10 shillings down. This news increased selling in the local market and 3 1/2 per cent paper declined to Rs. 92/4. The market is demoralised and there was no buyer.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, March 22

Shanghai T T on London opened today at 1-7 3/16 with an uncertain tone against previous closing 1-7 1/8.

NEW YORK.
New York, Mar. 21.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	10.65
July 1935	10.71
October 1935	10.34
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	10.65
July 1935	10.70
October 1935	....

LONDON METALS.
London, Mar. 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	209

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 21.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent, or later	71
Indian Stock, 3 per cent 1948 or later	83 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	85-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	105-3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	114-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	128-1/2
National Bank of India ..	44-1/8
P & O Banking Corporation	10-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Mar. 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels Apr sellers 22/0

Wheat, Barietta Russo, parcels, Apr sellers 22/7-1/2.

Wheat South Australian, parcels Nominal

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nomina. Mar./Apl

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal Mar./Apl

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal Mar./Apl.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York March 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Mar 21.

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	11.83-1/2
Amsterdam	7.04
Brussels	20.47
Madrid	34.81
Milan	57.43
Berne	14.70-1/2
Paris	72.15
Prague	113.81
T. T. London on New York Closing rate ..	4.76-1/8

LONDON SILVER.
London, Mar. 21.

Silver—Market small offerrings	
Spot	27-3/16
Forward	27 5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/6-10-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DULL.
London, March 21.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have received the following cable from London:—

Market dull owing to Franco-German differences.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 22

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A/M declined to Rs. 217/12 on scattered long liquidation. The market was quiet as operators prefer to await further Washington developments. There was less inclination to buy but it seems that prices will fluctuate within a narrow range but ultimately there will be steady improvement.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but it opened at a rise of one point but later on was quoted one point down. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 218/4
Broach J/A. Rs. 214/8
Oomra March Rs. 194/4
Oomra May Rs. 192/4
Bengal March Rs. 125/8
Bengal May Rs. 127/12

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, Mar 22

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	700	22650
Oomra March	3150	11300

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. p.	... 133	128	123	121	
Panjab	. 133	128	124	121	
Rajputana	... 136	130	125	122	
Oomra No. 3	201 198	195	191	...	
C. P. No. 1	219 216	213	209	...	
C. P. No. 2	209 206	203	199	...	
Broach No. 2	... 234	230	226	221	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, March 22

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	134
Bengal F G	129
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134
Sindh-Punjab F G	129
Wardha-Hingt	216
Nagpur/Savner	218
Pundhurna	203
Yeotmal	202
Arvi	201
Ellichpur	199
Amraoti-Berar	195/98
Khamgaon	197/99
Mulkapur	193/59
Khandesh	191/93
Jalna/Sailu	191/93
Burwah/Sanavad	198/201
Broach Fine	228
Punjab/American	262
Punjab/American mix	237
Kampala	362
Busoga	360
Jinja	358

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	19-3-35	This year.
Khandesh	...	189,575
Central India	324	71,351
Barsi and Nagar	...	79,901
Hyderabad-Gaorani	108	31,915
Berar	1,496	279,547
Central Provinces	192	66,685
Total Oomras	2,120	717,971
Dholera	1,271	109,875
N.-W. Provinces	...	29,680
Rajputana	140	16,418
Sind-Punjab	719	258,256
Broach	4	76,471
Coompta and Dharwar	622	35,474
Westerns-Northerns	386	25,399
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,445
Persian	...	2,350
American	...	14,020
Egyptian and African	235	153,075
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	5,111	1,468,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 14th Mar.
In full-pressed Bales.

	26-3-35	This year.
Europe	3,483	221,129
Japan and China	4,860	600,997
Coast Ports	...	16,110
Up-country by Rail	...	119,932
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	25,026
Total	8,343	983,194

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 22nd day of March 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality
Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30 Rs. 221	215/8
12-30 Rs. 220/8	215
2-30 Rs. 221/4	515/4
4-30 Rs. 221	214/8

April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935	April-May 1935	July-Aug 1935
Highest 221/4	215/12		
Lowest 219/4	213/12		215/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 22

The local silver market was quiet today with scattered selling. Prices opened at Rs. 72/9 and declined to Rs. 72/4 on liquidation. Later on the market was steady but the turnover was restricted. Gold market was easy on increased selling influenced by bearish American advices. Montreal silver market was quiet on Thursday and New York silver prices were easy. The market looks like grinding for some time awaiting further developments.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	65	4	0
1st settlement	72	6	0
2nd settlement	72	12	0
Ready gold	36	3	9
1st settlement	36	4	3
2nd settlement	36	5	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES
Montreal, March 21

March 59.70—05
May 59.60—10
July 60.00—10

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, March 21

Spot silver prices were reduced to-day by 1/8 cent to 58 3/4 cents.

Heavy Selling In Gilt-Edged Market

Absence Of Bull Support In Shares

POWER SHARES WEAK

Bombay, March 22.

The Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this small session the tone was easy owing to the absence of bull support. On the whole prices declined on scattered liquidation and bear pressure.

As a result of differences between Germany and France, Gilt-Edged market in London was easy and Indian Sterling Securities declined. Following these bearish advices, there was considerable selling in the local Gilt-Edged market. There was utter absence of any demand and 3-1/2 per cent Government paper declined to Rs. 92/13.

Weakness in Government Securities had depressing effect on shares. At the opening prices were lower, but there was some scattered support which resulted in a temporary improvement as higher prices attracted some short selling which depressed prices. Professional Bulls were holding aloof watching developments as trading for the next settlement is to commence from to-morrow (Saturday). Thus the cause of to-day's weakness was the decline in Government Securities.

Various rumours are current on the Exchange to discourage buyers but as long as the Bank rate is 3-1/2 per cent and there is no change in the present monetary policy of America and England, bull operators have nothing to fear. Exports of Gold are bound to keep money easy. During the early part of the month when prices were near the top, there was considerable agitation against too rapid advances and the technical position of the market was weak owing to accumulation of large long interest and small volume of short sales. Now the situation is changed, we have fairly increased short interest and weak long interest is liquidated. This state can safely be called healthy and we see no reason to change our opinion of buying in weak markets.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 660 and after improving to Rs. 675 declined to Rs. 657/8. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 146 and after advancing to Rs. 148/8 eased off to Rs. 145/4 at the close.

Hydro-Electric Shares were weak with a marked absence of any important buying. There was some nervous liquidation. Power Shares opened at Rs. 1625 and after declining to Rs. 1597/8 closed at Rs. 1601. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 982 and closed at Rs. 986. Century Shares opened at Rs. 282 and improved to Rs. 287. Bundi Shares opened at Rs. 47, and closed at Rs. 46/8. Bellapur Shares declined to Rs. 310.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, March 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	305 0
500	Bom. Cotton	45 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	386 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	287 8
100	Central India	340 0
100	Century	293 12
100	Colaba	141 4
100	Coorla	112 8
100	Crescent	7 2
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	390 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	210 0
1000	Hindustan	1,885
100	Indore	90 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	75 0
100	Kohinoor	205 0
250	Laxmi	730 0
100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1300 0
250	Model	67 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	163 12
100	Oosmanshahi	57 8
100	Phoenix	328 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Shalapur	2600 0
50	Simplex	92 8
100	Swadeshi	205 0
100	Swan	70 0
25	Tata	18 0
500	Vishnu	1475 0
1000	Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	X.D. 35 0
500	Imperial	1560 0
125-100	Imp. Cont.	385 0
50-100	India	121 4
5	Union	5 12

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	46 8
70	Gwalior	132 8
160	Indian	427 8
40	Katni Def.	1465 0
100	Katni Ord.	415 0
75	Okha	238 12
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	433 12
70	United	87 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 12
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	4650 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1665 X.D.
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bom. Tram	160 5
100	Bom. Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	12 3
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 3
100	Surat	198 2
100	Tata Hydro	168 2
1000	Tata Power	1601 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100	Amr. Patty	118 0
100	C. Province	90 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	68 8
100	Mandhra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Vally	785 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	30 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, March 22

Century 282 292 286 287
Bombay Dyeing 982 990 982 985 983 986
Kohinoor 206 205
Central India 347 345 340
New Great 163/12
Simplex 96 92
Swadeshi 205 207 205
Bundi 47 47/8 46/12 46/8
I Cement 430 428 432 426 428 427
Punjab 28/14 28/12 28/8
Shahabad 435 430 433
Andhra x.d. 1672 1677 1660 1665
Tata Hydro 168/2
Tata Power 1625 1622 1611 1600 1602 1597 1601
T Steel Defd 660 675 670 660 665 655 657/8
T Steel Ord 146 148/8 147/12 146 147/4 145 145/5
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 170 169
Bellapur 315 312 318 310
B Steam 297/8
B Burma 403 396 395

30	Tata Steel Defd.	657 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	190 0
550	Belapur Sugar	310 0
250	Bombay Steam	297 8
125	Bombay Burma	395 0
15	Bombay Burma Contry	121 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 19
50	Bombay Telephone	117 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	151 4
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	540 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	11 0
30	Tata Construction	78 0
25	Tata Oil	39 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	81 4
5	p.c. Central India	522 8
6	p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½	Tata Power	1410 0
5	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	660 0

COTTON OPTION PREMIUMS.
Bombay, Mar. 22.

F. G. Broach July/Aug. Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 24 1/2

F. G. Broach July/Aug. Teji an 240 Premium about Rs. 4 1/2

F. G. Broach July/Aug. Mandi on 200 Premium about Rs. 7 1/2

F. G. Broach April/May Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 7/7 1/2

New Monthly July/Aug. Teji/Mandi Rs. 14

New Monthly Rs. 5 July/Aug. Teji Rs. 6

New Monthly Rs. 5 July/Aug. Mandi Rs. 6

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, March 22

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31; Highest Rs. 31/11; Lowest Rs. 30/14; Closing Rs. 31/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 40/4; Highest Rs. 40/15; Lowest Rs. 39/13; Closing Rs. 40/10

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22/13; Highest Rs. 23/3; Lowest Rs. 22/12; Closing Rs. 23/2

Latest Commercial News

SHARP RISE OF 23 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Crossrates Steady After Minor Fluctuations

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Steady Tone In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, Mar. 22.

On Friday crossrates ruled steady with minor fluctuations.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN N. Y. COTTON.

The New York cotton market was quiet and colourless. The undertone was however very steady. The closing tone was very firm.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat and linseed maintained a steady tone on account of better enquiry.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES LACKING INTEREST.

The London Stock Exchange was rather slow and uninteresting. Goltedged securities lacked interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 22.

Previous closing	10.72
To-day's opening	10.73
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.95
Difference	+.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

Previous closing	6.08
To-day's opening	6.09
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.11
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 221

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 22.

There was nothing in to-day's news to excite interest and trading was quiet and colourless. Some foreign selling was in evidence but it was taken by trade calling and covering demand, but apart from this fact traders continued to await new developments.

Business in May at the opening was done at 10.73 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. Prices improved slightly on steadier Liverpool cables and some local buying but later the market lost ground under liquidation and foreign selling. However with the appearance of trade buying and covering may rallied again to 10.74. The market thereafter became somewhat quieter in the absence of any important transactions with the undertone keeping generally steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.95 with a rise of 23 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 22.

The following were the opening ranges.

May	(10.77/10.76) 10.74/10.73
July	(10.81/10.80) 10.77/10.76
October	(10.43/10.43) 10.36/10.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(6.17) 6.12
American July	(6.13) 6.08
Egyptian March	(7.90) 7.85
Egyptian July	(7.88) 7.84

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 22.

10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May fluctuated between Rs. 217-12 and Rs. 218. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 218 with New York futures 1 point up.

DEPRESSION IN COALS

BOMBAY, March 22.

The market is very much depressed s.s. "Clumberhall" and s.s. "Kepwickhall" are working and s.s. "Wimborne" has arrived. As three steamers have simultaneously arrived, there is great congestion and consequently the coal is to be landed at Bunder. Practically there is no life in the market.

The C.I.F. nominal price is in the neighbourhood of about Rs 11 per ton, but no sales are reported.

The freight market is steady. No new fixtures are reported. The Eastern Markets are still weak and there are several steamers awaiting employment.

The South Indian Railway tenders are not yet settled; they are expected to be settled by the end of this month.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 22.

Previous closing	4.76 3/8
To-day's opening	4.78 3/16
To-day's closing	4.76 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 22.

Previous closing	4.76 1/8
To-day's opening	4.75 3/4
To-day's closing	4.77 3/8
Difference	+.01 /4

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 22.

Previous closing	72.15
To-day's opening	72.18
To-day's closing	72.34
Difference	+.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 22.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar 4.75-3/4 and then advanced to 4.76 thereafter fluctuations were rather narrow and less significant.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.77 3/8

Franc opened at 72.18 and then slightly felt to 72.15 but subsequently appreciated to 72.28.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 72.34

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 22

There was very little doing.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 3/16d.	27 3/16d.
Spot	27 5/16d.	27 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 22.

Gold per ounce (£7-6-10 1/2) £7-6-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 22.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 22.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.43 1/8) 5.47 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.08) 36.06
Berlin on Bombay	(0.89 7/8) 0.90 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-7 1/8) 1-7 1/4
London on Milan	(57.12) 57.87
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/5, 72/6 and 72/13. Trading was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by better overnight advices with prices showing an upward trend but subsequently the market reacted on selling and liquidation and closed at Rs. 65/7, 72/8 and 72/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/3, 36/3/3 and 36/4/3. Prices showed some slight improvement on scattered purchases but trading on the whole was small in the absence of any stimulating news. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36/2/6, 36/3/0 and 36/4/0.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, March 22.

In Jutes business was on a restricted scale. In Coals the shade was easier. Bengals came down to 261 from 274. Bengal Nagpur ordy. from 48 1/2 to 47 1/4. West Jemurias changed hands at 12/8 from 12/14. Teas were more or less neglected. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were weaker at opening but rallied again towards close.

SECURITIES:—3 per cent New Loan 1941, 100/14; 3 1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947/50, 101/12; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 92/3; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70, 104/8; small Lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940-43, 109/5; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944, 109/2 small Lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935, 101/6 small lot.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank conty 382.

COTTONS:—Benares cotton and silk 1/5; Dunbar ordy. 102.

COALS:—Besgal 261; Bengal Nagpur ordy. 47/4; Equitable 36/4; Hurriladih 16; Mundulpore 6/14; Rewa Coalfields 14/10; Standard 30/2 West Jamuria 12/8.

JUTES:—Anglo India 515; Auckland 246/8; Barnagore 191 small lots; Bally 242 small lots; Birla 16; Clive 35/7; Fort William 375 small lots; Hastings pref. 122 small lot; Howrah 61/6; India 445; Kamarhatty 606; Kanknarrah 526 small lot; Kanknarrah pref. 130/8; National 25; Reliance 80/8 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Bengal Potteries 5/5; Bengal Telephone pref. 15; United Provinces elec. 161/8 small lot; B. I. Corporation ordy. 2/15 ex div.; Balrampur Sugar 22/8; New Savan Sugar 13/4; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy. 312 small lot.

—A.P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 61 5/8, July 63-3/8 and October 65 1/2. The market again showed considerable improvement on better enquiry with generally good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 3/8. Prices advanced on better enquiry and some covering together with steadier foreign market news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 22.

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 12.08. Trading showed some activity on local and foreign buying but the demand later slowed down with the price remaining at 12.08 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£209 1/2 buyers £210 sellers. Easier) £212 1/2 buyers £213 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers. Strong) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 paid) £17 1/16 sellers.

Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4

Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/16 5 5/16 paid and buyers. April-June (5 13/16) 5 11/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 7/8 paid.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	7	6
Rates at 12 noon	6	7	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	7	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	7	3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	7	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	7	9

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

There was active competition in good selection Bulk was sold to England and to the continent.

Greasy lower (0-7 1/2) 0-5

Greasy higher (1-3 3/4) 1-4

Scoured lower (1-2) 0-8

Scoured higher (2-0) 1-10

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	6	9
Linseed May	6	7	3

The tone was steady.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

RENEWAL OF FEARS OF ABANDONMENT OF GOLD BY BELGIUM

Belga Recovers After A Sharp Decline

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

With the coming week-end of political conferences and fortnightly account concluding to-day, buyers have been almost completely absent on the Stock Exchange. Most prices were easier but at the close rather more hopeful feeling prevailed.

In commodities, rubber eased owing to the renewal of fears of the abandonment of gold by Belgium.

Foreign exchanges were erratic. The refusal by Franc to form the Government, caused Belga to weaken from 20.47 to 21.12 but later recovered to 20.92.

Wall Street opened irregular and dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday March 14	£96 1/4
Friday March 15,	£96 1/4
Monday March 18,	£95 1/2
Tuesday, March 19	£95 1/2
Wednesday, March 20,	£95
Thursday, March 21,	94 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 22.

3-30 p.m

Market generally were inactive. The general tone was week. Giltedgeds were very quiet. Industrials generally had only very small business.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/2) £105 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 3/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/8) £118

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits shares 4 1/2) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 2 1/2) dol 2 3/4

Musical Industries (28-4 1/2) 28-0

Princhin Johnson (39-10 1/2) 39-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (36-6) 35-6

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-3) 9-3

Woolsworth New Ford (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (90) 90

Dunlop Rubber (47-6) 46-10 1/2

University Ordinary (27-0) 27-0

Ford Motors (32-0) 30-9

Cables and Wireless (5 7/8) 5 1/2

British American Tobacco (113-9) 112-6

Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (131-3) 130-0

P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3

Distillers (90-0) 89-3

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (9-0) 8-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3

Western Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (£6-1 1/2) £6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 22.

3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock	(£83 1/2) £83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	(£94 1/2) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	1950/55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian	1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108
5 per cent Indian	1942-47 (£117) £117
3 1/2 per cent New Indian	1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £109 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0

Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 20-10 1/2

Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-0

MINING SHARES

Nandidurg (57-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 3/4

East Rand Proprietary (52-0) 50-9

Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 36-10 1/2

Anglo Persian (46-10 1/2) 46-3

Burma Oil (71-3) 71-3

Mexican Eagle (4-0) 4-0

Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9

Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £19 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£28-1/8) £28 1/2

L M Ford (£18) £18

L N E R Defd (£6 1/2) £6 1/8

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £21 1/4

Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134) £134

London Board G Stock (£97 3/4) £97

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (282-6) 275-0

Goddar New (202-6) 202-6

Moddar New (78-9) 78-9

Sub Nigel (282-6) 277-6

Union Corporation (152-5) 153-9

Spring Mines (192-6) 187-6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 22.

General Motors (dol 27 3/4) dol 28 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 8 3/4) dol 9

U S Steel Common (dol 27 3/4) dol 28 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 76) dol 77 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 22.

S S Tokiwa Maru, T. Iwashita, Yokohama via Colombo, N Y Kaisha.

S S President Van Buren, J. E. Murphy, Los Angeles via Colombo, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Wimborne, T Jones, Calcutta Madhavlal & Co.

S S California, R. W. Smark, Glasgow via Port Said Graham Trading Co.

S S Ranee, C. E. Pratt, Calcutta via Coast Ports, Turner Morrison & Co.

S S Bamora, A Russel, Busrah via Veraval, M M & Co.

S S Garmula, J. N. Collins, Bassein via Colombo, M M & Co.

S S Naringa, J. H. Huges Rangoon via Colombo, M M & Co.

S S Nagato Maru, S. Nakashima, Nagoya via Colombo, N Y Kaisha.

S S Viceroy of India, E. F. Thornton, London via Aden, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

S S Kenya, J. D. Eadie, Durban via Marmagoa, M M & Co.

S S Nagina, W. S. Williams, Karachi via Coast Ports, M M & Co.

S S Mundra, J. W. Parkin, Dunkirk via Aden, M M & Co.

S S Vasna, J. Rowe, Busrah via Karachi, M M & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru, T. Iwashita, Karachi, N Y Kaisha.

S S President Van Buren, J. E. Murphy, New York via Suez, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Nagato Maru, S. Nakashima, Karachi via Bedi Bunder, N Y Kaisha.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 22.

S S Bamora for Busrah via Coast Ports.

S S Varsova for Busrah via Karachi.

S S Chyebassa for Calcutta.

S S Wildenfels for Europe Ports via Karachi.

KASHI VIDYAPITH PLAN OF PUBLICATIONS

BENARES (By Mail.)

Mr. Rudra Dev Shastri writes:—

The Kashi Vidyapith has decided to publish works on the following subjects in Hindi during the current year.

(1) Agnipuran (Hindi translation) (2) Brahm and puran (Hindi Translation (3) Puran-Mimansa, (4) Shad-Darshan Panchay. (5) Samya Vad. (6) Vaidic Sanskriti. (7) Saundarya Vijnan.

Prakriti-Vijnan, our Prakrit Itihas and Kaushitaki Upanishat (Hindi Translation) are also under consideration.

The Vidyapith would be glad to receive manuscripts so that if these are considered suitable, and mutually satisfactory terms are agreed upon, their publication may be taken in hand at once. They should also like to get into touch with scholars who may wish to take up any of these subjects.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Decline In Government Securities

GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS EASY

Share Bazar Quiet

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Mar. 22

There was a short working week as the markets were open only for three days owing to holidays.

MONEY.

The undertone of the money market was steady and call loans were available at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Withdrawals on account of applications for Reserve Bank shares did not affect the local market as applications are distributed over a wide area though to-day money was better demand and day to day loans were quoted at 3 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. Treasury bills maturities amounted to Rs. 150.25 lacs with no renewals. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India showed an increase of Rs. 108.70 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 per cent two to three months 2 3/4 per cent and six months 2 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on March 15, 1935 shows an increase of Rs. 66.43 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 15,91,62,000 as compared with Rs. 10.41 crores at this time last year The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.16, an increase of 0.56 per cent over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 61.90 lacs, Rs. 79.57 lacs and by Rs. 0.10 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 73.97 lacs to Rs. 7.55 crores and Other Deposits by Rs. 32.16 lacs to Rs. 74.36 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged opened amid a nervous mood on the disquieting news regarding Germany's military conscription decision for which complicated the European situation. This caused a decline in security values in the London market and prices here sagged in sympathy. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper declined to as low as Rs. 94-8 on Monday. There was however some short covering at the lower levels and prices temporarily improved somewhat but again weakened to Rs. 93/12. Investment demand in other scrips was negligible. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper closed at Rs. 94-15 and 3 per cent 1941 bonds at Rs. 100-11. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan eased from Rs. 102 to Rs. 101-13. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan lost over a rupee from Rs. 108-11 to Rs. 107-9. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan declined from Rs. 115-8 to Rs. 114-8. 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 108, 1940-43 at Rs. 109-2 and 1945-55 tax free loan at Rs. 116-12. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan remained almost unchanged at Rs. 108-4. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Loan and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds were both quoted at Rs. 101-13.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm mainly owing to monetary situation. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6-7/64 and buyers 1/6-9/64. Fresh business in connection with gold for export was small during the period under review. At this week's bidding for one million sterling tenders amounted to £2,628,000 at 1/6-1/8 and Government allotted approximately 38 per cent. Forward positions were also steady. April being quoted at 1/6-1/16. May/June at 1/6-1/32 and July 1

The New-York/London and Paris/London cross rates were erratic mainly on account of reports in connection with the instability of the gold bloc currencies, particularly the Belga. The pound sterling tended to appreciate both in terms of the franc and the dollar at the opening, but on the reassuring news that the Belgian authorities were determined to maintain the gold standard, the gold bloc currencies became stable and the cross rates showed a downward trend. The New York/London rate after opening at dollar 476 3/4 improved to dollar 4.80 5/8 but declined to dollar 4.76 7/8 and closed at dollar 4.76 1/8. The Paris-London cross rate opened at 72.09 and improving to as high as 73.00 declined again to 72.09, but reacted to 72.71. It again eased to 71.96 but closed at 72.15. The Belga rose from 20.59 to 20.75 but finished at 20.47. The Italian Lira moved between 57.12 and 57.75 but closed at 57.43.

GOLD.

Fluctuations in the gold market corresponded with the changes in the cross rates. Moreover the fact that the period under review coincided with the option settlement also contributed to erratic price movements in the local market. The rates in this market, however, ruled for the most part above export parity, thereby rendering fresh business impracticable. The price of ready gold suffered a sharp fall to Rs. 35-11-9 on Saturday and moving erratically during the week between 36-8 and 35-13-3 closed at Rs. 36-3. The price of sovereigns moved sympathetically closing at 23 and Rs. 23-0-6 for ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold suffered a drop from 147/8 to 145/5 on Saturday but recovering to 147/2 1/2 eased off to 145/6 and closed at 146/10 1/2. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 lacs tolas and the daily offtake shows no change at about 3,000 tolas. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Mantua" amounted to Rs. 114.10 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in this market were Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 35-11-9 for ready Rs. 36-8-3 and Rs. 35-12-6 for 22nd March settlement and Rs. 36-9-3 and Rs 35-13-9 for 23rd April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 80,316 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was steady with narrow fluctuations in prices, last week's nervousness regarding cotton having more of less subsided. Owing to the approach of settlement, there was a large turnover, particularly in carry-overs. The price of ready silver declined at the opening from Rs. 65-4 to Rs. 64-14 but improving to Rs. 65-8 reacted to Rs. 65-1 and closed at Rs. 65.7. Advices from other foreign markets were also not encouraging. The daily offtake showed no better than some 15 bars, while stocks approximate some 20,000 bars The Shanghai dollar moved little between 1/7 1/2 and 1/7-1/8 but closed at 1/7-3/16. The highest and lowest rates in London were 27 3/8d. and 27 1/8d. for ready and 27-7/16d. and 27-3/16d. for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates Rs 65-8 and Rs. 64-14 for ready, Rs. 72-9 and Rs. 71-14 for 23rd March settlement and Rs. 73-0 and 72-4 for 23rd April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 104,910 in coin.

SHARES.

There were only three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week owing to intervening holidays. The market opened weak partly in sympathy with the decline in giltedged and partly owing to reports of the precarious position of the gold bloc, especially Belgium, which influenced the prices of steel shares adversely. There was a sympathetic fall in values in other sections, weak holders liquidating their position. Towards the end, however, apprehensions regarding the instability of the gold bloc having been removed, confidence was revived, which induced covering by bears and renewed fresh buying. The tone was steady at the close, but owing to approach of settlement, business was somewhat restricted. Cotton mill shares suffered a sharp fall under last closing. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 887/8-896/4; Century Rs. 291/4-293/12; Central India Rs. 350-352/8; New Great Rs. 165-167/8; Kohinoor Rs. 206/4-207/8; Simplex Rs. 95-96/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 207/8-208/12.

In the miscellaneous section steel shares were the outstanding features. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 154/8 to Rs. 145/8 but improved and closed at Rs. 148/12. Tata Defds. touched the lowest of Rs. 640 but reacted and closed at Rs. 677/8. Tata 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 171 and Tata Hydro at Rs. 168/12. Tata Power shares dropped some 45 points to Rs. 1622/8 but rose to Rs. 1642/8 at the end. Andhra Valleys similarly declined from Rs. 1757 to Rs. 1695 but improved to Rs. 1735. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 197/8. Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 407/8 but improved to Rs. 415. Bombay Steams were further down at Rs. 309. Cement shares also were quiet at the opening but steadied at the end. Bundis closing at Rs. 48/8, Indian Cements at Rs. 440, Katni Ordys at Rs. 422/8 and Shahabad at Rs. 445. Scindia steam shares eased off to Rs. 11-1. Industrial Investment Trust (Rs. 50 paid) is quoted at Rs. 56. Belapur shares were steady closing at Rs. 317/8. Railway shares showed almost no change during the week.

Bank shares were easier, Imperial Banks (fully paid) declining from Rs. 1592/8 to Rs. 1575, and Contributories from Rs. 393/12 to Rs. 390.

U. S. PREPARED TO SELL GOLD TO ANY COUNTRY

Morgenthau's Announcement Gets Mixed Reception In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The American Government is prepared to sell gold to any foreign countries which can offer it attractive proposition, stated Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of U. S. Treasury.

Mr. Morgenthau added: "We have got all the gold we can possibly use".

The announcement is regarded by some in Wall Street circles as a gesture of the willingness to co-operate in the restoration of the world monetary stability but other observers regard it as foreshadowing a breakdown in gold bloc and its desire to get rid of some of the enormous gold hoard before a breakdown.

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Wellknown Congress Leader Dead

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani Passes Away After Serving Country's Cause For 15 Years

Yeoman Services To Nation As Apostle Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Muslim Congress member of the Assembly, died at six o'clock this morning.

Death was due to meningitis.

Mr. Sherwani was a prominent Congress worker and a devoted follower of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. He was a member of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly under the leadership of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. —A. P.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 22.

There is a touch of pathos in the tragedy of the death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani. That he was ill many knew through his continued absence from the Assembly, but the fact that illness had taken a sudden turn for worse became known for the first time only when a party of M.L.A.'s as Holi revellers visited Dr. Ansari and learnt of the latest development.

It was unfortunate that Dr. Ansari himself was confined to bed owing to Malaria and even though he had not yet recovered fully Dr. Ansari was in constant attendance. However medical opinion is that if Mr. Sherwani had been moved into a hospital earlier he might have had a better chance of fighting the disease. Perhaps some friends would have come to his assistance if the developing malady had become known earlier but it was too late to mend matters.

Mr. Sherwani had contracted ear trouble during the election campaign and this slowly extended till his brain was affected. One who had remained a steadfast Congressman through many vicissitudes put up an equally brave fight against death and surrendered the ground literally inch by inch.

His Advice To Muslims.

By the side of his death-bed lay his undelivered speech on the J.P.C. Report. Mr. Sherwani had thought of speaking on the occasion and prepared notes for the purpose. His U. P. colleagues took charge of this will and testament that had in it one more evidence of robust nationalism of the dead leader who had intended to tell his Muslim brethren that they had everything to gain by joining their Hindu brethren and nothing by siding with the third party.

Mr. Sherwani's death has added another to the roll of members of the Assembly who have lost life within such a short time of the general election. Mr. Sasmal, Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Abhyankar and now Mr. Sherwani represent the choicest men from public life and the Assembly is poorer for their death.

Must Be Wiped Out.

However, Mr. Sherwani's death has roused Assembly parties to a realization of the high cost of medical services in this country. One of the leading members of the Assembly who told me that he had not more than Rs. 100 to buy one share of the Reserve Bank, said that the system which made hospital attention to paying patients so prohibitive in cost must be wiped out if the Congress is to justify its plea for the poor and secure proper return for the average tax-payer. As it is many are still speculating whether it would have been a different story if Mr. Sherwani had been removed to hospital earlier.

Loss To Congress.

Mr. Sherwani's death means the loss of one vote to the Congress because during his illness he had paired off Government support which advantage would not accrue hereafter. The Congress and Muslim Unity Board hope that Nawab Ismail Khan or another nominee of the Congress and the Board would come through uncontested at the bye-election.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.

The dead body of the deceased is being taken to his home about 30 miles from Aligarh.

Doctor Ansari was on close attendance till 1 o'clock in the morning along with Messrs. Desai, Govind-Ballabh Pant, Mohanlal Saksena and Mrs. Naidu.

Mr. Sherwani leaves behind him his wife and daughter, besides his aged parents who are staying Aligarh. His other two brothers are Mr. Nisar Ahmedkhan Sherwani and Mr. Fidahussain Khan Sherwani.

The news of Mr. Sherwani's death spread like wild fire early morning and the deceased's quarters choked with visitors including many members of the Central Legislature, friends and their relatives.

KEEN REGRET AT UNTIMELY DEATH

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The body of Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani was taken to Aligarh at 7-30 this morning for burial. Very keen regret is felt in Congress and other circles at his untimely death. Mr. Sherwani was only 47 years old and but for his ear trouble, enjoyed good health. A large number of persons called in at Mr. Sherwani's residence this morning, including Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, the Law Member and members of the Central Legislature.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in an interview, said, that Mr. Sherwani was one of the finest men he had met in Indian public life.

Mrs. Naidu said that Mr. Sherwani would never be replaced. He sacrificed everything in his fight for India's freedom.—A. P.

LOVED AND RESPECTED BY ALL

"The sad news of Mr. Sherwani's death has come as a great shock to me. His loss will be greatly felt by the country", said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sorrowfully when the news of Mr. Sherwani's death was broken to him, by a "United Press" representative.

Sardar Patel continued, "He was a great patriot and had made tremendous sacrifices in the fight for freedom. He was a great pillar of Hindu-Muslim unity and at this critical juncture his loss will be greatly felt by the country. His death will be mourned by all. He was loved and respected by everybody."—United Press.

India Bill Puzzle For Hoare

Governor-General And Emergency Powers

LABOUR'S "SYMPATHY" FOR INDIA EXPOSED

East Protests Against Film Misrepresentations

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The visit of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to Great Britain and to Europe has been very short. He leaves London to-morrow for Paris 'en route' to Geneva where he is to attend the unveiling of the memorial tablet for the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at the hands of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose.

The unveiling ceremony is to take place on Friday 22nd March and a contingent of Indian residents in Great Britain is leaving London for Geneva on the 20th instant. Among the messages eulogising Mr. Patel's services to India received by Mr. Mehta, include those from the Indian students, Indian doctors and Indian merchants residing in Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and London. I also understand that a large number of messages have been received by Mr. Subash Bose. They include from Indian and European friends of the late Mr. Patel from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Geneva, Dublin and New York. Mr. Emmon De Valera, President of the Irish Free State is reported to have sent a message directly to Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, who is at present in Geneva.

MEHTA AND LABOUR PARTY.

It is regretted that Mr. Mehta's visit to England had been a brief one at a critical time of India's history. The official Labour Party gave him good treatment personally and even agreed to move various amendments in the Parliamentary Committee State on the India Bill according to Mr. Mehta's suggestions. However, it is significant that Mr. Mehta was not given any opportunity by the official Labour Party to address any rank and file mass meeting on the question of Indian freedom. Evidently the Labour Party is anxious to retain its reactionary policy. The Labour Party put down on paper Mr. Mehta's amendments in Parliament obviously because it was quite sure that they would be summarily rejected. At the same time, the same Labour members who conferred with Mr. Mehta and who are leading members of the Executive of the Labour Party have not thought it fit to accept his amendments as a permanent part of the policy of the Labour Party and consequently of the future Labour Government. Mr. Mehta is, of course, shrewd enough to see and understand this great difference and he is now, I understand, contemplating addressing an official representation to the Labour Party demanding a change in its policy. Those who know the working of the Labour Party and the minds that govern that Party, expect very little real result out of this move of Mr. Mehta. He is also contemplating making a similar representation to the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain demanding that it should change its bigoted and anti-workingclass attitude towards the Indian seamen and that it should support morally and financially Indian workers during strikes or struggles and that it should work towards a unity of all Trade Unions into one International. Mr. Mehta has been so appalled, I believe, by the British Labour Party and Trade Unions' attitude against the Indian sea-men that he contemplates lodging an official complaint with the International Secretariat of the Trade Unions pointing out how the British Trade Union leaders are acting in a most unjust and unwarranted manner towards Indian seamen who are also technically speaking British Trade Unionists with the full rights of British Trade Unions.

VALUE OF PROPAGANDA.

It is reported that several friends of the Indian seamen in London have been urging on the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London that it was their plain duty to represent to the British Labour Party the case of the Indian seamen and to protest against their unjust demand in Parliament for the expulsion of coloured and Indian seamen in order to benefit the unemployed White seamen. For the last two months, according to my informant, the Indian Chamber has been considering the matter, but has been reluctant to take a definite step, Mr. Mehta is, therefore, very likely to take up this question with the Chamber also. This situation brings me back to the value of propaganda on behalf of India in Great Britain. If India had always realised the value of such a propaganda, she would not have committed the error of allowing prominent public men of the type of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta travelling all the way to Europe and not making a two or three months' provision for him to conduct a systematic propaganda tour in Great Britain at this critical juncture.

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT

Indian readers might perhaps say that Mr. Mehta should not be entrusted with such a task on account of his serious differences with the Indian National Congress or with the Indian Socialist Group inside the Congress or with the Red Trade Union movement in India. This is exactly the defect in India's understanding of the nature and character of foreign propaganda. All these differences are internal differences and they can be and must be given up when presenting a united front against the India Bill or against the British Imperialist Labour Party. I am sure India will have quickly to develop a united front on essential and fundamental requirements of her struggle and also she will have to appreciate and understand that continuous propaganda on her behalf is now a vital necessity. As a part of the campaign to get a wide mobilisation of opinion and action against the India Bill and to demand freedom for the masses of India, a delegate conference is being convened at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road by the India Freedom Committee on Saturday, April 13, when speakers from all working class organisations are being invited to take part.

MOVE FOR HEALTHY FILMS.

Men in high position, representatives of various Embassies and Legations in London, together with some of the Parliamentarians met together to dine with the members of the film industry which was organised by Domen's International Film Association on Friday night at the Forum Club. The object of the Association is to produce "clean, good and healthy" films for exhibition all over the world. Lady Raglan was in the chair and among those who spoke on the occasion were the representatives of Arabia, China, Japan, India, Afghanistan, Egypt and other oriental countries.

"LIFE OF BENGAL LANCER" AND "ABDUL THE DAMNED"

The Women's International Film Association was founded two years ago and practically all embassies are represented on its Advisory Committee. India is represented by the High Commissioner for India and Dr. C. L. Katial. The representatives of Arabia, Afghanistan, China, Iraq and India condemned the types of films produced by Westerners depicting the oriental countries as representing all that is vile and detestable in modern civilization. Two Western films' "A Life of Bengal Lancer" produced by the Paramount Studios of Hollywood and "Abdul the Damned" a British production were much criticised. In the absence of the High Commissioner for India, Dr. C. L. Katial addressed the gathering pointing out that India had not only the oldest civilization in the world, but she had produced the best men and women in modern times. Dr. Katial emphasised that the aims and objects of the Association should not only be to produce "clean, good and healthy" films, but to portray each nation, particularly each oriental nation in the best form with a view to check the bad productions. "When all nations are trying to become international", said Dr. Katial, "this is not the way of representing India as is done in "A Life of A Bengal Lancer" or in "Abdul the Damned". This is the psychological moment in the relation of East and West, particularly in the relation of Great Britain and India, which are considerably strained owing to political and economic causes, and all efforts should be made to create good fellow-feeling and understanding between the two hemispheres." Dr. Katial emphasised the need for caution in the matter of production of oriental pictures and he deprecated the official patronage given to the "A Life of Bengal Lancer" in Great Britain. In his opinion such a patronage would not help to create goodwill about which the British Ministers have been talking loudly for the last one year.

EAST PROTESTS

The representative of Arabia in endorsing all that was said by Dr. Katial exclaimed "Fancy, most solemn and sacred thing, like prayer, is being ridiculed and shown in worse form in that American picture "A Life of a Bengal Lancer." The Chinese spokesman added "You see me here as a civilised man (laughter) but all Chinese are depicted in the English pictures as something like mysterious people with daggers or seated in opium dens. That is not China nor does that kind of filming represent the Chinaman. There are thousands of other good things in China and if a sculptor decides to mould his clay properly he can produce a piece of art out of it instead of the deliberate ugly and most hideous one which the average producer from the West does in the matter of oriental pictures."

I understand that an early opportunity will be taken by the representatives of different oriental countries residing in England to establish an organisation in Great Britain with a view to keep a vigilant watch on Western pictures of oriental life and to draw the attention of the authorities concerned if such pictures injure either the feelings or the susceptibilities of any of the oriental countries. In this move, they have received the moral support of many of the British guests present at the dinner at the Forum Club.

* * * *

Father And Son

Mr Winston Churchill and his son, Mr. Randolph Churchill, are now definitely on the run. The elder statesman found his Waterloo over the India Bill in the House of Commons and the younger tin-soldier from the Marlborough family dug his grave in Norwood where he was diving high and low in damning the Prime Minister, ridiculing the leader of his Party, Mr Baldwin, and boosting his ex-Fascist nominee for a Parliamentary career. In the House of Commons, those who used to listen to Mr Winston Churchill with patience and respect are gradually discovering in him another Jack Jones to provide the dull sessions of the House with plenty of mirth and humour. Obviously, Mr Churchill who has marched under all flags and survived none will now need to discover a new Flag at the General Election unless he decides to take a complete somersault at the next General Election and marches under the leadership of Mr Stanley Baldwin, whom he describes to-day as a right wing Socialist.

* * * *

India Bill

A serious flaw in the Government of India Bill was revealed in the House of Commons on Thursday night. Under the Bill, as it stands, the Governor-Gene-

(Continued on page 10.)

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY CLOSED

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIGARH, March 22

The Muslim University closed to-day as a mark of respect on receiving the news of the sad demise of Mr. Sherwani, who had recently been elected a member of the University Executive Council. The deceased was a distinguished old boy and former vice-President of the Muslim University Union.

His body is being brought here by car from Delhi and funeral prayers will be offered after Friday prayers in the Jama Maspid.

A condolence resolution will be moved this evening at the meeting of the staff and students of the University.

Sherwani—Patriot & Fighter

ONE OF THOSE WHO HELPED TO MAKE HISTORY

Born at Aligarh, Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani was a scion of the well-known Sherwani family of that District. He was educated in the M. A. O. College where he distinguished himself both as a sportsman and as a clever speaker. He was Vice-President of the Union and Captain of the Football Eleven. He was also one of the leaders of the famous strike that took place in the College in 1908. After taking his degree he went to England, graduated from Cambridge and studied for the bar.

LIEUTENANT OF MOTILALJI.

On his return he established in practice in Aligarh. The signs of independence and patriotism that he had shown so unmistakably during his student days began to grow more pronounced. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan interested himself in public affairs and was one of the prominent members of that group of young Muslim progressives without whose termined and single-minded efforts the Muslim community would have been slow in waking to political and national consciousness. His practice at the bar was also growing. And Tasadduq Ahmad Khan was a successful young lawyer with a dispatch box full of briefs when the Khilafat and Punjab crises came. He was among those Muslim leaders who helped to make history by accepting Mahatma Gandhi's call. He gave up his practice, joined the Non-Co-operation Movement, and was among the first half a dozen prominent leaders of the country to go to jail Later he participated at every stage, from its very inception, of the establishment and progress of the Swaraj Party. He was among the most prominent lieutenants of the late Pandit Motilal both inside and outside the Assembly.

GOES TO JAIL AGAIN.

He had in the meantime restarted in practice in Allahabad—after a bout with Government who had moved the Allahabad High Court for his disqualification on the ground of his conviction and imprisonment—and the surviving members of the Committee which drew up the Nehru Report will testify to his wise and sound advice and co-operation which were always at the disposal of the Committee. Incidentally, it was at Sherwani's house in Allahabad that the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party was formally launched to combat communalism among Mussalmans.

After the Lahore Congress Tasaddaq Ahmad Khan left the Assembly to join the struggle outside. And it will be recalled that it was in Bombay on a memorable occasion that as a member of the Working Committee he was arrested and sentenced along with Sardar Vallabhbhai and other members of the Working Committee after an all-night deadlock between the public and the police near the Azad Maidan. The imprisonment told on his health and he began to suffer from acute insomnia.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact should have given him an opportunity to devote attention to his health and his interrupted practice. But that was not to be. The agrarian difficulties in the United Provinces demanded his time and energy which he as President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, gave cheerfully. And he was arrested along with Jawaharlal when they were coming to Bombay to see Mahatma Gandhi on his return from the Round Table Conference. On his release from jail he went to Europe for the sake of his health which had by now grown worse rendering him a victim to complete nervous breakdown. The trip did him a substantial amount of good and he returned more or less recovered from his ailments.

MARTYR TO DUTY.

The rest is recent history. He took part in the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board of which he was one of the most important members and responded to the desire of the Board, to contest a seat for the Assembly. He entered the Assembly and it is a poignant commentary on his devotion to the cause of the country that he remained in Delhi when in view of the rapidly growing crisis in his health, he should have been in Calcutta or Bombay. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani died a martyr to duty.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN JAIN TEMPLE

Damage Of Rs. 1 Lakh Caused On Shatrunjay Hills

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Information has just been received of a disastrous fire on the Shatrunjay Hills, a famous centre of Jain pilgrimage, resulting in damages calculated at about a lakh of rupees.

The fire was brought under control after several hours.—A.P.

HEADMAN OF VILLAGE SHOT DEAD

AHMEDABAD, March 22

The headman of Chamasana, a village nearby, is reported to have been shot dead by some persons, whom he detected while they were distilling illicit liquor. Seven thakardars have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

Bhopal Press And Panchayats' Rights

BHOPAL, Mar. 22.

Notices have been given by the authorities of the Bhopal State to move bills in the forthcoming session of the Bhopal State Legislative Assembly, to regulate the freedom of press, platform, processions and social, "panchayats."

This move of the State Government is reported to have created a mild, stir in the political circle of the State.—United Press.

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